The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

MISSIONS AND CONSULATES.

PASSAGE OF THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE—A PRODUCT OF PARSIMONY AND IGNORANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the consideration of the Diplomatic bill to-day, one vote was taken, which illustrates the kind of consideration given to the measure by the Democratic majority. Mr. Hewitt, who struggled manfully against the majority of his party to amend some of the most indecent provisions of the bill, finally abandoned the task in disgust, but when the Consulate at the Fiji Islands was reached, he called the attention of the committee to an error in their work in naming a port which has no existence. He made some sarcastic remarks about the committee being a good deal better informed than himself about the bill, but nevertheless he moved to correct the mistake by inserting the name of the proper port. The error was admitted by the Chairman of the committee, but when the motion to correct it was put to the vote, twenty-five or thirty Democratic voices were heard in the negative. The mass of the Democratic Representatives were so fixed in their determination to stand by the report of the committee that they were opposed even to correcting an error in the print. The bill was changed very little, and only slight additions were made, attempts at amendment being steadily voted down. Prof. Seelye succeeded in getting the salary of the interpreter in China increased from $3,000 to $4,000 a year. He stated that the United States were fortunate in having the services of the only man in the world who was capable of performing the duties intelligently, and who, at the same time, enjoyed the confidence of both China and the United States. The place of Dr. Williams could not be made good at any price if he were to leave the service. Some of the members of the committee on the Democratic side thought a good enough interpreter could be secured for $700 or $800 a year, but finally a few of them more sensible than the rest voted with the Republicans and carried Prof. Seelye's amendment. The consulates needed for the protection and aid of American seamen engaged in fisheries on the Newfoundland banks or in the whale fisheries of the South Pacific, the consulates needed for the protection of American travelers and missions of the Christian Churches, Consulates needed for the judicial duties required by our treaties with China and Japan, were alike recklessly cut from the bill. Every proposition made to restore Consulates which had been abolished or reduced was met by Mr. Holman and Mr. Randall with a simple statement that it was a mere matter of salary, and consular agents could be appointed to take whatever fees could be collected. The committee deliberately decided to ignore the contract for buildings rented at Jeddo, in Japan, and refused an appropriation required to make the payment. The appropriation for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries was fixed at $60,000, though this is about four thousand dollars less than the least expenditure for any year in the last fifteen. Mr. Singleton attempted to show, "by official figures," that the amount annually expended was less than sixty thousand dollars. It turned out that he had omitted entirely one class of expenditures provided for by existing laws. The money devoted to this purpose, it will be remembered, is raised by a tax upon the wages of seamen. Amendments making the amounts $90,000 and $75,000 were successively voted down. There is reasonable probability, therefore, that during the next year a large number of disabled seamen will not be able to reap the benefit of the fund to which they have contributed. Finally the committee was convicted of having omitted a necessary item of $10,000 by mistake, and this error was corrected only after some opposition. The bill as passed is the product of parsimony and ignorance. No reasoning, however sound and forcible, was listened to for a moment. The majority followed Randall and Holman with reckless and unquestioning haste. It is thought by some that the Senate should accept the bill as it comes from the House and pass it without amendment, as a stroke of good party policy, leaving the responsibility for the bad results, sure to come from the bill, upon the House, where it properly belongs. Some of the blundering, however, is so gross and so damaging in the results, that the Senate will be sure to correct it and give the House one more opportunity to consider whether it will deliberately stand by the action of to-day.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE—IT NOW ONLY AWAITS THE SIGNATURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Centennial Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate as it came from the House, the vote standing yeas 41, nays 15. Sixteen Senators were absent, most of them being paired. Of those voting for the bill thirty were Republicans and eleven Democrats. The nays were, Republicans four, and Democrats eleven, the Democratic vote for and against the bill being exactly the same. Of the New-England Senators, Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, and Eaton, of Connecticut, voted against the bill. New-York, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Ohio, and Wisconsin, each gave one negative vote. West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, were unanimously against the bill. Both Senators from Virginia voted against the bill. Senator Ransom closed the debate for the bill and made an eloquent speech in its behalf. Upon concluding he was warmly congratulated by Senator Conkling. The bill was taken back to the House, before that body adjourned, so that there will be no delay in securing the signature of the President. The Centennial Commission will now be entirely free to go on with its plans, and Gen. Hawley gives assurance that the exhibition will be ready to open on the day fixed.

SENATOR BRUCE'S SPEECH.

THE PUBLISHED REPORT PRONOUNCED EXAGGERATED, AND IN MANY RESPECTS ENTIRELY FALSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The statements concerning the proceedings in the executive session of the Senate yesterday, and the speech of Senator Bruce, are pronounced to be very much exaggerated, and in many respects entirely false. The speech reported is not Mr. Bruce's, but a post-facto composition of the correspondent's, made from very inadequate information. There was no profanity and no excited scene. The entire affair did not last more than fifteen minutes. The colored Senator's speech was in the nature of a lamentation for the condition of his race, which he despondently regards as deserted by the President and by the Republican Party. He was severe in his references to the President's treatment of himself in the matter of patronage, but he did not oppose the confirmation of Billings. Mr. Bruce intends to make a speech in the open Senate when the Pinchback case comes up, when he will, no doubt, make a full exposition of his views and grievances and desires.

THE POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

THE EXAMINATION OF HOLBROOK CONTINUED—UNNECESSARY MAIL SERVICE—A PROFITABLE CONTRACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The examination of Holbrook was continued to-day before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. An affidavit made by Holbrook May 16, 1874, was introduced, which sets forth that in February, 1874, Special Agent Underwood stated to him, in presence of J. H. Whittaker, a clerk in the Post Office Department, that he had inspected the route from Missoula, Montana, to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, and reported that the service upon that route was unnecessary, and that in consequence the service was reduced, but was afterward restored. Shortly after making this report Underwood's pay was reduced, and he was threatened with removal. Charles Moore was Postmaster at Walla Walla at that time, and kept a record of all letters passing over that route to his office for the period of six months. He reported to the department that the service was unnecessary, and that it cost the department nearly one thousand dollars for each letter carried over that route. Notwithstanding this report the service was continued. Moore was removed from office after making this report, and James M. Gorman, agent of the contractor, was appointed in his place; but the people of Walla Walla made such a disturbance about this appointment that Gorman did not assume the office. The records of the Post Office Department show that this route was let for $15,000 per annum, but the contractor failed. A contract was then made with C. C. Huntley, for $22,900 per annum. On July 29, 1870, one additional trip was ordered for side service, and $2,000 added to the contract price. In August following, this service was extended to Guide's Creek, forty-five miles, and $4,600 added. Dec. 22, 1870, two additional trips were ordered on the main route between Missoula and Walla Walla, and the pay increased so that the entire amount paid Huntley for carrying mails on that route reached $71,200.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

AN EFFORT TO HAVE THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO—THE EFFECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A delegation from Chicago has been here to present the claims of that city for the Democratic National Convention. The substance of the reply of Mr. Thompson and his committee was that the convention ought to be held in some city where there is a straight-out Democratic newspaper. Chicago has no such paper, and besides the outside influences are not regarded as pleasant for the managers. St. Louis and New-York are the only important cities that seem to satisfy the requirements of Mr. Thompson, who does not consider the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a Democratic organ because it opposes Thurman.

The Democrats are quite pleased at the termination to the caucus last night, particularly the hard-money men, who now think they will be able to control the inflation element sufficiently to prevent public controversies at least. Some of the more sanguine of them think the bill to be reported by the committee will not contain any provision repealing the resumption provisions of the present law. A temporary suppression of Mr. Landers has certainly been effected.

The Democratic Senators met in caucus to-night, Senator Stevenson presiding. Senators Eaton, of Connecticut; Davis, of West Virginia: Gordon, of Georgia, and Whyte, of Maryland, were appointed to the Congressional Committee to act with a similar committe of members of the House. The Chairman was authorized to appoint four Senators to serve on the commmittee to prepare a Financial bill, authorized by the joint caucus of last night. No other business was transacted.

The Mr. Hamoleton, Clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means, who has been the subject of so much controversy by reason of the allegation that he had named a child John Wilkes Booth, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP—A PRESENT RETURNED—THE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS—BOUNTY CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Gen. Ord had an informal conference this morning with Representatives Schleicher and Throckmorton, Judge Paschal, and other prominent gentlemen from the south-west, in regard to the bad condition of affairs on the Mexican border. He will appear before the Committee on Texas Raids to-morrow.

The President has recognized Waldeman Theodor Hansen Vice Consul for Denmark for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day discussed the question whether or not the statements of the Alabama Legislative Committee, which have been referred to them, constitute sufficient grounds for recommending an investigation by the Senate in regard to Senator Spencer's election. The committee came to no conclusion, and adjourned till next Tuesday.

Commissioner Pratt to-day received by express a present of a handsome gold-headed cane, forwarded to him by a subordinate officer of the revenue service. The cane was immediately returned, with thanks, and reference to the provision of law which attaches a penalty of dismissal from office to all parties engaged in the interchange of courtesies of this character.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $11,955,865; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,725,000; coin, including $34,344,600 in coin certificates, $73,265,914; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $314,121 54, and the Customs receipts $247,990 19.

The bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee by Mr. Frelinghuysen to-day, relating to the transportation of animals, is, with some amendments, the measure introduced by that Senator at the beginning of the present session. The only amendments of consequence are the following: That the length of time that animals may be confined without unloading is limited to twenty-four hours, instead of twenty-eight hours, and they must remain unloaded for rest, water, and feeding at least seven, instead of five, consecutive hours. The 4th of July next is inserted as the date when the bill, if enacted, is to take effect, and a new section is added providing that the number of hours that animals are confined while being transported through Canada must be taken into account by all railroads or vessels connecting with Canadian lines as part of the twenty-four consecutive hours above limited. The bill contains provisions that when animals shall be carried in cars or vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, the requirements in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill extending the time for filing applications for bounty to July 1, 1876.

SAFETY OF LIFE ON STEAMERS.

BILL TO BE REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report to the House the bill to amend the Revised Statutes regulating commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels, by which, among other things, all sale-vessels are required to be furnished with proper signal-lights, and during the night time show a lighted torch upon that point or quarter to which any steamer shall be approaching, the penalty for noncompliance with this provision being $200. The master of any vessel coming into or going out of any port situate upon waters which are the bounds between two States, may employ any pilot duly licensed by the laws of either State. The local inspectors shall inspect the boilers of all steam vessels before the same shall be used, and once at least in every —— thereafter.

Any person shipping oil of vitriol, unslacked lime inflammable matches, or gunpowder in a vessel, taking cargo for divers persons, as freight, without delivering at the time of shipment a note in writing expressing the nature and character of such merchandise to the master, mate, officer, or person in charge of the lading of the vessel, shall be liable to the United States in a penalty of $1,000. No steamer carrying passengers shall depart from any port unless she shall have in her service a full complement of licensed officers and crew sufficient at all times to manage the vessel, including the proper number of watchmen. Except on ferry-boats, no loose hay, loose cotton, or loose hemp, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, crude petroleum, or other like explosive burning fluids shall be carried as freight on any steamer carrying passengers. Refined petroleum, friction matches, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and other combustible substances are required to be securely protected, and placed at a secure distance from any fire or heat, or in such part of the steamer as the local inspector shall designate in writing. No products of petroleum shall be used on any steam vessel for illuminating purposes that will ignite at a lower temperature than 150 degrees Fahrenheit. No kind of instrument, machine, or equipment for the better security of life provided for by this bill shall be used on any steam vessel which shall be disapproved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors. Ample provision is made for the inspection of hulls and boilers of vessels. Life-boats and other means of escape are required to be always in readiness. The duties of inspectors and officers of vessels are more clearly defined than heretofore, and many additional safeguards placed round passengers. Whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage by explosion, fire, collision, or other cause the master and the owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel shall be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of this title, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus or of the hull. The total liability of such owner or owners shall in no case exceed the amount or value of his of their interest in such vessel and freight then pending. And any persons sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or willful misconduct of any master, mate, engineer, or pilot, or his neglect or refusal to obey the laws governing the navigation of such steamers, may sue such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, and such officer may also be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

RATES EASTWARD AGREED UPON BY THE ROADS IN THE RECENT POOL IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The railroad companies, which were recently in the pool that has now ceased its operations, have agreed to the following rates on fourth-class freight:

From Chicago to Boston, 55 cents; to New-York, 50 cents; to Philadelphia, 45 cents; to Baltimore, 43 cents. Grains from 3 to 5 cents cheaper.

From St. Louis to Boston, 63 cents; to New-York, 58 cents; to Philadelphia, 53 cents; to Baltimore, 50 cents. Grains are 6 cents cheaper.

From Indianapolis to Boston, 50 cents; to New-York, 45 cents; to Philadelphia, 40 cents; to Baltimore, 37 cents. Grains are from 3 to 4 cents cheaper.

From Cincinnati to Boston, 47 cents; to New-York, 42 cents; to Philadelphia, 37 cents; to Baltimore, 32 cents. Grains are 4½ cents cheaper.

From Louisville to Boston, 50 cents; to New-York, 49 cents; to Philadelphia, 44 cents; to Baltimore, 39 cents.

From Peoria and Pekin to Boston, 60 cents; to New-York, 55 cents; to Philadelphia, 50 cents; to Baltimore, 49 cents. Grains five cents cheaper.

From Burlington and Keokuk to Boston, 65 cents; to New-York, 60 cents; to Philadelphia, 55 cents; to Baltimore, 53½ cents. Grains five cents cheaper.

From Quincy and Hannibal to Boston, 65 cents; to New-York, 62 cents; to Philadelphia, 57 cents; to Baltimore, 56 cents. Grains 6 cents cheaper.

From Rock Island and Davenport to Boston, 65 cents; to New-York, 60 cents; to Philadelphia, 55 cents; to Baltimore, 53 cents. Grains 5 to 6 cents cheaper.

From St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City to Boston, 78 cents; to New-York, 73 cents; to Philadelphia, 68 cents; to Baltimore, 65 cents. Grains 8 cents cheaper.

This schedule was reported by the committee which was appointed at the meeting recently held here by all the freight agents of railroads doing business directly with the points interested in the change, or by means of other roads. It is based on actual mileage.

RAILROAD TICKET AGENTS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Mr. Abbott, of the Erie Railroad, announced to the convention of ticket agents to-day that a model American railway ticket office will be established on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia by the trunk lines. Every railway and transportation line in America will be represented at this office, and tickets to all parts of the world will be sold at special rates. It was resolved, with but four dissenting voices, that the issuing of railway tickets by any firm or individuals organized for the purpose of obtaining transportation rates from railroads, and issuing tickets in their own name, and operating generally as a recognized transportation company, be no longer tolerated; also, that the convention shall cancel all existing arrangements between such firms or individuals and railways represented in the Association of Ticket Agents. It is understood that these resolutions refer to what are known as tourist agencies, such as Cook, Son & Jenkins.

FAILURES REPORTED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* lists of business changes to-morrow will contain the following: Messrs. Pratt & Wentworth, stoves, of Boston, are reported as having failed, with liabilities at $149,000, and assets $37,000. Messrs. Ward & Gay, stationers, of Boston, are reported as having failed, with liabilities at $40,000. Messrs. Freeman, Carey & Co., a well-known Boston clothing house, have suspended. G. M. Wethern, millinery goods, of Boston, has failed, with liabilities amounting to $16,000. Messrs. Ticknor & Co., clothing, of St. Louis, are reported as having failed, with liabilities ranging from $60,000 to $90,000. This firm owe heavily in New-York, Chicago, and Cincinnati. A creditors' meeting will be held in St. Louis on the 16th inst. Among other reported failures are J. R. Rogers, currier, of North Brookfield, Mass., for $30,000; C. D. Tucker, of Spencer, Mass., for $58,000; J. H. Reese, general store, of Edwardsburg, Mich., for $25,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 11.—Peter Blackinton & Co., woolen manufacturers, South Adams, have failed for a large amount. It is impossible to tell at present what their liabilities are or what they can pay. They are closed by a $35,000 attachment in favor of Pomeroy & Plumber, of New-York.

WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

PROSECUTION OF GEN. BABCOCK.

AN IMPORTANT LINK IN THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE SUPPLIED—CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The usual crowd assembled in the United States Circuit Court room this morning to listen to the proceedings in the Babcock trial, and the greatest eagerness was evinced to see and hear everything transpiring. The most important testimony of the day was that of Major Grimes, United States Quartermaster, who was the bearer of the three letters written by Babcock to McDonald, after the latter's indictment. This is regarded as a very important link in the chain of evidence. Major Grimes has not been in any manner connected with the Whisky Ring, and is an unimpeachable witness. Gen. Babcock said to a friend to-night that when the proper time came he would satisfactorily explain why he adopted that mode of sending letters to McDonald. In connection with the five hundred dollar bill which Everest is said to have mailed to Babcock for Joyce, it is stated that the Government will to-morrow produce telegrams signed by Babcock dated about the time Everest said he mailed the letter, and containing an acknowledgment of the receipt of a like amount.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The first witness called this morning in the trial of Gen. O. E. Babcock was Major E. B. Grimes, Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, stationed at St. Louis. Major Grimes was introduced by the prosecution to show that Gen. Babcock carried on a correspondence with McDonald last Fall, while the latter was under indictment for complicity in the whisky frauds. Major Grimes said: I have been in the Army since September, 1862; I know Gen. Babcock; having met him first in 1862 in Utah, where I was District Quarter-master; I saw Gen. Babcock when he was here last Fall, probably in September, just before fair time, with the Presidential party; he said to me that he would probably want to send some letters or packages through me to other parties; he did not say to whom; after that he sent three letters to me, and I recollect, that is, I suppose he sent them; I got a letter addressed to myself with another letter in it; that was a short time after I saw Gen. Babcock here; the letter inclosed in mine was in a white envelope, sealed and marked McDonald; the note to me in the first letter was simply, "Please deliver the inclosed letter to McDonald," and it was signed "O. E. Babcock;" I gave the inclosed to McDonald; I think at my office a week or ten days later I received another letter through the Post Office directed to me; there was no note in it, but an envelope addressed, in a different hand from that of the first, to McDonald; there was no note to me, but there was a piece of paper wrapped around the envelope; the third letter was just like the second; I delivered all three of these letters to McDonald; when one of them came he was not here, and in trying to find him I met his brother-in-law, Thomas Walsh, and told him, but I don't know what Walsh did.

On the cross-examination Major Grimes said that he had known Gen. Babcock personally and intimately, and that the latter had been a good friend to him. On one occasion, when McDonald and McKee were reported to be using their influence to have him removed, because he would not put a man in the place that they wanted, Babcock promised his influence to prevent the removal. Witness in the course of his examination said: "Once when I delivered these letters to McDonald, I asked him, [McDonald,] did Babcock have anything to do with this Whisky Ring, and he said, 'Grimes, I don't know; don't believe he knows any more about it than you do, and you know you don't know anything about it.'"

On the redirect examination, Major Grimes was asked, "Did McDonald in that conversation say that he, himself, didn't know anything about the Whisky Ring?

Witness—Yes, he did. [Laughter.]

District Attorney—How did you come to ask if Babcock had anything to do with the Whisky Ring?

Witness—I asked for the simple reason that if Babcock, who had been my friend, had had anything to do with it I was going to drop him.

District Attorney—What reason had you to suspect the gentleman? Witness—Nothing but the fact of the letters sent through me.

Major Grimes was followed by B. H. Engelke, the rectifier, who gave an account of his operations, referring particularly to the amounts of money raised by the distillers and rectifiers for revenue agents to keep them still and to obtain information from them, all of which has been repeatedly told. The witness also testified to having seen in whole or parts telegrams, or what purported to be telegrams, in the hands of Joyce informing him of contemplated visits of revenue officers. Witness always straightened up his house on such occasions, and it almost always happened that agents came out after information of their coming had been received.

H. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was then called, and testified that in August, 1874, Mr. Douglas, at that time Commissioner, asked him to correspond with Revenue Agent Brooks in regard to making an investigation of affairs at Chicago and St. Louis; witness wrote to Brooks, who came to Washington for consultation; Mr. Brooks wished Revenue Agent Hoag to assist him; he was written to, and after considerable delay he came to Washington, then went to Philadelphia to confer with Brooks; they returned to Washington together, and after several days left again. Witness said: About the 7th of December Gen. McDonald came to my room and stayed but a few minutes; the next day he came in and said, "Rogers, I don't want you to tell me anything, but I want to tell you something. Brooks and Hoag are going to St. Louis on special business, and I protest against such secret investigations. If the officers there are fit to be in office, they need no investigation; if they are not, they ought to be removed." I then telegraphed to Brooks to delay the investigation; W. O. Avery was at that time Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau; I received letters about that time from Mr. Brooks; all the letters were addressed to me personally, as I intended to destroy the correspondence, it not being of a nature I wanted to go on the files; in the latter part of November I received a letter from Brooks; it referred to the contemplated investigations West, and said something about the delays being profitable to the Government, and satisfactory to ourselves; Mr. Douglass, the Commissioner, showed me a copy of the letter in his own handwriting; I think Mr. Douglass said his attention had been called to certain objectionable expressions in the letter, and he was cautioned to beware of persons who used such expressions; shortly after this Mr. Douglass informed me that he would abandon the investigation. Witness was briefly cross-examined, but nothing new brought out.

J. W. Douglass, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was next put on the stand and said: During 1873, 1874, and 1875, there were efforts constantly made to ferret out the frauds that were being perpetrated; several revenue agents were sent to St. Louis in 1872, but I received no definite information from them; later Brooks and Hoag were sent out, especially to look into Bevis & Frazer's affairs, and that firm paid the Government $40,000 as a compromise; when I sent Joyce to California it was to get him out of the way of the agents whom I sent here, and who complained of an excessive attention on his part, wining and dining them, so they could not do any work; McDonald and Joyce never came to see me much when they were in Washington; I had a conversation with Mr. Rogers in regard to the investigations in the West; I remember showing him a copy of a letter, received between the 10th and 15th of December, written by Brooks, saying that the delay would prove equally profitable to the Government and gratifying to ourselves, or something of that kind; the copy of the letter was shown to me at the White House by Gen. Babcock; he said a gentleman had shown it to him, and he was afraid I was being deceived by those men; he said he would hold me responsible for their conduct; I told him that I had great confidence in the men; he said, "What might a sensitive man like Logan say if he saw that letter?" Babcock told me that the letter had been given to him confidentially, and requested me not to say where I received it from; after the visit of McDonald to Washington, I remember of coming out of my house one day when I met Babcock, and we talked about St. Louis matters; I cannot say exactly what was said; we talked about revenue agents coming here; once, in 1874, Babcock came to my office, and we talked about the supposed charges against Ford, who was dead at the time; I told him there were no charges against Ford; that the charges I was getting up were against the living; he asked what examination had been made, and said something about blackening the memory of Ford; the only way a man's memory could be blackened who was dead, was by an examination; afterward Babcock came to see me about sending a bird—a thrush, I think—out West; he only came to my office once or twice altogether that I remember; some two or three months before Richardson went out of office I had a talk with the President and told him things were crooked in St. Louis, and I thought if a proper investigation was made it would result largely to the benefit of the Treasury; he concurred with me, and asked when I was going to begin; on the 26th of January, 1875, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the change of Supervisors; the rumors of frauds beginning in 1872 caused me to write this letter; afterward Secretary Bristow came into the office, and we talked the matter over, concluding to wait until the fall elections were over; we waited, and then there were a number of Senatorial elections, and we had to wait until they were over; then we found that we were in the midst of the Presidential election, and that was another obstacle; after that we arranged to make the transfers. Letters were then produced and read in regard to the change of officers of Internal Revenue, including Gen. McDonald to Philadelphia, and Mr. Tutton to St. Louis. The witness then proceeded: After I addressed the letter to the Secretary and the transfers of the Supervisors were made I had a conversation with the defendant; the conversation commenced by him calling my attention to the subject; he told me it was an unwise measure and would result in bringing such a strong pressure on the President that the order would have to be recalled, which would be unpleasant for me; the conversation was held at Gen. Babcock's room in the White House; the President was not present; I don't remember to have had any other conversation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the 15th of February; I notified the parties by telegraph on the 4th that the order would be revoked. Col. Dyer then read the President's revocation of the order as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1875. }

SIR: The President directs me to say that he desires that the circular order transferring Supervisors of Internal Revenue be suspended by telegraph until further orders.

(Signed,) LEVI P. LUCKEY.

Witness identified the following as having been received by him:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3, 1875.

To J. W. Douglass, Washington, D. C.:

Don't like the order. It will damage the Government and injure the Administration. Will explain when I see you.

(Signed,) J. McDONALD.

The following was identified by witness as his answer to the above:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1875.

To John McDonald, St. Louis:

The order of transfer is general and only temporary. (Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

Witness also identified the following:

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1874.

To John A. Joyce, Revenue Agent, St. Louis:

I need an agent to make an investigation in San Francisco in the place of Sewell, made Supervisor and ordered home.

Can you go there for me, say for four months?

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

Mr. Douglass identified the following:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7, 1874.

To J. W. Douglass, Washington:

Shall be pleased to serve the honorable Commissioner at San Francisco or any other place where my services can benefit the Government. Before starting I should like to consult you and get my instructions.

(Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

The following was identified and read:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

To John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Not necessary to come here. Will write you full instructions care of Supervisor at San Francisco.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

Witness said: "I didn't want him to come and find out why I was sending him away." The following was identified by Mr. Douglass:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

To John D. Hoag, Xenia, Ohio:

You have permission to go out of your district to follow up frauds.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

The following was identified as written by Avery:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

To John W. Brownlee, Newcastle, Penn.:

You have permission to go outside of your district in following up evidences of fraud.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

Witness recollected the following:

ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1874.

To J. W. Douglass, Washington:

When will my instructions to go to California be here? (Signed,) J. A. JOYCE.

The answer was as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874.

To John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Full instructions will be mailed to San Francisco.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

The following was identified as in Avery's handwriting:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1874.

To J. A. Joyce, San Francisco:

You may return to San Francisco as soon as practicable. (Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

Mr. Douglass identified the signatures of Rogers and Joyce to the following:

ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1874.

To J. W. Douglass, Washington:

I desire to make a report in writing and personally on the Pacific Coast investigation.

(Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1874.

To J. A. Joyce, St. Louis:

You have permission to come on the business mentioned in your telegram.

(Signed,) H. C. ROGERS,
Acting Commissioner.

The witness was shown a dispatch from Hoag, but did not identify his handwriting. Judge Krum looked at it and admitted the handwriting. It read as follows:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6, 1874.

To J. W. Douglass, Washington:

I have just received information showing extensive frauds in St. Louis in 1871 and 1872. If one Woodward applies for authority don't grant it. It is not necessary. I have the same information, and more conclusive. Send Brooks, and we can ferret it out. (Signed,) JOHN T. HOGE.

A number of telegrams were shown to the witness for identification, but not read, being reserved for introduction at another time. Col. Dyer wished to read a dispatch signed by Gen. Babcock, but the defense objected and it went over. Several other dispatches, either to or signed by Gen. Babcock, were identified, but withheld. The following was identified:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1875.

To John A. Joyce:

The order directing you to report to Supervisor McDonald at Philadelphia on the 15th is suspended.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

Witness remembered the following:

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1875.

To John McDonald:

Proceed at once to send agent to confer with Collector Parker, of Colorado, who will await your coming. (Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

The following telegram and its answer were read:

ST. LOUIS, April 19, 1875.

To J. W. Douglass:

I wish to visit Washington at once on important official business. (Signed,) JOHN McDONALD.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1875.

To John McDonald:

Permission to come is granted.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

Witness in reply to a question said: I saw and talked about Holmes with McDonald when he was in Washington under the above leave of absence; Holmes was a clerk in the Revenue Office; I was sitting in my office when McDonald came in and said, "I left Holmes at work in St. Louis and told the boys to help him;" I said "What Holmes?" he said "Holmes who works in your office;" I said "He was not in St. Louis," to which McDonald replied, "Yes, he is;" I sent upstairs to some of the clerks and learned that Holmes had been gone some days; I did not know it before; I do not know whether Avery was in Washington then or not, nor do I know whether Holt was absent; Holmes was sent to St. Louis by the Secretary of the Treasury without my knowledge. A dispatch from McDonald to Joyce relative to Holmes' visit was read.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1875.

To J. A. Joyce:

That man H. has his instructions outside of the Department. H. and A. are both absent. The President and party returned this morning.

(Signed,) J.

The following was also read:

ST. LOUIS, April 13, 1875.

To J. W. Douglass, Washington:

Pursuant with telegram of April 7 to Supervisor McDonald, I have conferred with Parker with reference to seizures of whisky in Colorado from this district, Parker having made said seizures.

(Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

Col. Dyer read the following:

ST. LOUIS, April, 26, 1875.

To J. W. Douglass:

I have the honor herewith to tender my resignation as Revenue Agent, to take effect the first of the month. Personal and family matters compel this course. Thanking you sincerely for your many personal favors extended to me in the past,

I am, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

In connection with this letter the following telegrams were sent:

ST. LOUIS, April 26, 1875

To J. W. Douglass:

Please not accept until the 15th of May.

(Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

The reply was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.

To J. A. Joyce:

Resignation tendered by telegram and letter of the 6th received. Resignation accepted, to take effect to-day.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

The following telegram of the day of the seizures was read:

ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1875.

To J. W. Douglass:

I am informed by Collector Maguire of this, the First District of Missouri, that nearly all the distilleries and rectifying houses in this city have been seized by Government officers, thereby relieving Gaugers and Store-keepers, and taking from them their keys. In the absence of information I await instructions.

(Signed,) JOHN McDONALD.

The answer was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1875.

John McDonald:

Supervisor Hawley was assigned to special duty at St. Louis and has full instructions.

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

Cross-examination by Mr. Storrs—Gen. Babcock is private Secretary of the President. He receives all correspondence for the President, opens and examines it, and distributes it among the departments. In special cases he consults the President.

Mr. Storrs—Do you know that in many cases special favors were desired. People all over the country have sent their requests to Gen. Babcock direct?

Witness—Yes, Sir. He lays the matter before the President for action; complaints frequently come from officials at the visits among them of revenue agents, or spies.

Mr. Storrs—Have you not known of the best of your officials complaining of this?

Witness—Yes, Sir; such complaints came from all parts of the country; it was not unfrequent that inquiries were made by officials asking if detectives were to be sent into their districts.

Mr. Storrs—If Supervisor Tutton had asked you if you were going to send detectives into his district, would you have had any hesitation in telling him?

Witness—Not at all.

Mr. Storrs—It depended on your opinion of officers?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Storrs—Something was said of an interview between you and Gen. Babcock in which the name of Ford was used. Was it not as regards Ford, and him alone, that Babcock asked?

Witness—I believe it was.

Mr. Storrs—Did you understand that Babcock desired to influence your action as regards your plans to break up the frauds?

Witness—I only understood it as I have explained the circumstance.

Mr. Storrs—Did you understand him to be anxious to protect a man, whose reputation he believed to be pure, and who was the President's friend?

Witness—Yes, Sir. I told him there were no charges against Mr. Ford. My suspicious were against other officials in St. Louis.

Mr. Storrs—I desire to call your attention to the letter which Gen. Babcock, you say, showed you. Was not Hoge's name in that letter?

Witness—Yes, Sir; the letter spoke of a Western trip. I don't think it mentioned St. Louis.

Mr. Storrs—Did Gen. Babcock mention St. Louis?

Witness—I think not; he spoke of Senator Logan as likely to feel sensitive over the charges.

Mr. Storrs—Speaking of this letter, do you remember his saying to you that it looked a little like addition, division, and silence?

Witness—I ought to do that; it originated in my State.

Mr. Storrs—In Pennsylvania. Oh, I am glad to learn where that idea came from. Was not that a time when it was deemed important to conciliate the Senator?

Witness—Well, my experience is that is a continuous time in Washington.

Mr. Storrs—Now I come to the transfer of Supervisors. The idea, I understand you to say, was conceived before Mr. Bristow came into office?

Witness—My first conversation on the subject was with the President; it was, I think, two or three months before Mr. Bristow came into office; the order was issued on the 27th of February; I believe it was perhaps two days after the issue of the order that I had the conversation with Gen. Babcock; he said a good deal of pressure would be brought to bear upon me, and it was so; the political pressure brought to bear was very great.

At this point Mr. Storrs said there were some documents he wished to look over before he went on with the cross-examination, and it being late an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President said in the Cabinet meeting to-day that he had received the interrogatories upon which his evidence is required in the Babcock trial. His deposition will be made to-morrow before Chief Justice Waite. Mr. Eaton, of counsel for the Government, who brought hither the questions, called at the Department of Justice to-day to pay his respects to the Attorney General.

THE CHICAGO INDICTMENTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned four indictments in the United States Supreme Court. Of these two were against Aldermen Hildreth and Cullerton, formerly revenue gaugers. They gave bail to-night.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The *Times* learns from a trustworthy source that one of the remaining indictments is against Charles H. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County. Mr. Reed is not in town at present, but is believed to be at St. Louis to witness the Babcock trial. The other indictment is against a party whose name is not known. The indictments are founded on a general charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

NEW INDICTMENTS FOUND IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The indictments for conspiracy to defraud the Government in whisky cases include the following in addition to the names telegraphed yesterday: D. M. Carey, Alfred H. Cowand, Patrick Harnan. They were bailed in $5,000 each. R. S. Dennee and others whose names have not been made public were indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government.

A NINETY-MILE TROTTING RACE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Yesterday two horse tarriers engaged in a ninety-mile trotting race to Sorel and back. The winning horse, owned by Dumenchels, accomplished the distance between 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. His competitor broke down at Sorel, half way.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

ENGLISH POLITICS AND SOCIAL THEMES.

THE PURCHASE OF THE SUEZ SHARES—MR. CAVE'S MISSION—THE KHÉDIVE AND HIS CONTINENTAL ADVISERS—THE OPPOSITION AND THE MINISTRY IN PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN AND HER PEOPLE—THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1876.

It is known that Mr. Cave, who was sent out last month by the English Government to investigate the financial position of Egypt, will soon be home again, but the report that he has been recalled on account of the failure of his mission is contradicted. It is stated that, in point of fact, he has not been recalled at all, but is simply returning because he has got through his work, and that it was never intended that he should make a long stay in Egypt. Moreover, it is announced that when he quits Cairo, "two gentlemen conversant with financial affairs" will be sent by the English Government to hold office under the Khédive, at whose own request this step is taken. These statements must, however, be accepted with some qualifications. It is true, no doubt, that both Mr. Cave and the Government have come to the conclusion that there is very little use in his remaining any longer at Cairo. Indeed, his presence there has been discovered to be rather an embarrassment than otherwise, on account, we are told, of the state of expectation and excitement which his being there is calculated to keep up. All this, however, only comes to this, that Mr. Cave's mission was never a very hopeful business, and that it is now given up as useless. Nothing can be more absurd than to imagine that in the course of a few weeks a foreign agent can possibly have got to the bottom of Egyptian finance. Mr. Cave has probably already got about as far as he is ever likely to get, but that is a very small way. Egyptian book-keeping is one of the chief mysteries of that mysterious land, and though plenty of figures have, no doubt, been produced for the edification of the English Commission, the latter has no means of testing them thoroughly, and can only accept the accounts put before them for what they are worth. To go through all the intricacies of Egyptian finance, to compare the published income and expenditure with the actual amounts received and spent, to analyze the items of the budget, cooked for show, would take years instead of weeks. There is no sort of comparison between the way in which the finances of Egypt are managed and the treasury arrangements of a constitutional country, where all expenditure is under strict regulation and supervision. If the Khédive's private cash account happens to be overdrawn, he has no difficulty in drawing upon the national funds on one pretext or another; and it is also a necessary consequence of the confusion which prevails in the administration of such matters in Egypt that there should be wide-spread corruption. Apart from this, and the natural desire of the officials not to be found out, the Egyptians are a very sleepy, easy-going people in all their ways, and are certainly not given to over-exerting themselves or doing anything in a hurry. Under such circumstances the pretense that Mr. Cave has really got any information, worth going for, in the course of a few weeks is obviously a mere farce. All he can have got must be just what the Egyptians chose to give him, and there can have been no time for any independent inquiries or searching tests. That the two Treasury clerks who are to be sent out by the English Government, in order to hold office under the Khédive will be more successful than Mr. Cave can hardly be expected, for they will be simply the Khédive's servants, closely fenced about and sat upon by his other servants, and without any of the rank and authority with which Mr. Cave was invested.

CONTINENTAL FINANCIERS AND THE KHÉDIVE.

Much alarm is just now felt here at the Continental financiers, who are again beginning to gather round the Khédive, and who, it is feared, may tempt him into a further series of loans. The Khédive is known to be extremely self-willed and unscrupulous, and ready to do anything that seems to serve his interest at the moment. Like Louis Napoleon, he has never yet got over the doubtful circumstances of his early life, and the taint of the gambler and adventurer still clings to him. There is a story of old Mr. Oppenheim, the late head of the well-known Alexandrian banking-house, being one day met by a friend, who noticed that he was looking very glum, and who asked him the reason. "Ah," he said, "my son was playing with the Pasha last night, and has lost much. That fellow is such a cheat." Another ground of uneasiness in regard to the fulfillment of any obligations which the Khédive may take on himself is that there is no saying how long he may remain Khédive, the Sultan being his master, or who, at his death, will succeed him. He has himself nominated his young son as his successor, and has purchased from the Porte, by an almost fabulous *douceur*, a kind of recognition for him; but it is very doubtful whether the Prince will ever be allowed to enter on his inheritance. He is exposed to dangerous competitors, and no one can foretell what might be the result of any sudden turn-up in Egyptian affairs.

PARLIAMENT.

It seems to be understood that the Opposition in the House of Commons intend, on the very first night of the session, to open fire on the Ministry for its policy in regard to Egypt. No attempt will be made to rescind the transaction, which must now be regarded as a *fait accompli*, the money having been paid over, by order of the Government, by Rothschilds, who must, of course, be repaid. It is true that in assuming this responsibility the Government went beyond its legal authority, but practically its act cannot be repudiated, nor is there any thought of proposing such a thing. All that the Opposition will attempt will be to inflict as much damaging criticism on the Ministers as possible, leaving them to make the best of the difficulties into which they have plunged. There can be no doubt that the Government will be very much embarrassed to defend itself for the simple reason that its tongue is, to a certain extent, tied. Lord Derby has distinctly repudiated the political designs with which the purchase of the shares was originally identified, and, of course, Mr. Disraeli cannot now hold different language in the House of Commons. What the Government will have to do, therefore, will be to take its stand mainly on the purchase being a good commercial investment, irrespective of political considerations, and even if it succeeds in this it will not be worth much. Practical men of business already see how many risks lie in the way of the Khédive's fulfillment of the bargain; but even if it could be shown to be a sound and profitable one, it would excite no enthusiasm. What really pleased the people when the thing was first announced was its apparent boldness as a declaration of foreign policy, and unless the impression can be kept up that this is really the meaning of the transaction, the gilt will be rubbed off the gingerbread. Accordingly, what the Government will have to do is to hold to the position taken up by Lord Derby, but to suggest, as it were, by nods and winks, that if it were only prudent to speak out at the present moment it could make a fine show of trumps; only, while the game lasts it must conceal its hand. This is a line of play which will have great attractions for Mr. Disraeli, and possibly he may come out brilliantly; but all the same, with the Turkish question in its present phase, it is full of traps and pitfalls. On the other hand, however, I believe that the Government will be assisted in a large degree by the feeling which will probably be excited that the Opposition are behaving ungenerously and unpatriotically in trying to create difficulties on this subject. There is no such enthusiasm now about the purchase as there was at the first, but there is still, so far as I can judge, a very general feeling that the Ministers did the best they could at a difficult moment, and ought to be supported, if only on account of their good intentions. Possibly before this reaches you you will know the tenor of the debate, but what I have said will help to explain the relation of parties to this subject.

THE QUEEN AND THE PEOPLE.

An absurd paragraph appeared in the *World* the other day which may, perhaps, have crossed the Atlantic. It stated that in the highest circles there were serious apprehensions that the Queen, on her way to open Parliament, might have an unfavorable reception, and that the Police had been instructed to "place themselves in contact with" the people, in order to ascertain their feelings in regard to her Majesty. It is obvious that nothing would be more likely to stimulate bad feeling than the starting of such a question by the Police, and it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that there is no truth whatever in the story. With a certain section of the community the Queen is, no doubt, not very popular. It is thought that if she finds it necessary for personal reasons to lead a life of seclusion, she ought to hand over to the Prince of Wales her functions as the representative of the country on State occasions, and with these duties also a sufficient portion of the royal revenues to enable her son to bear the expenses which would thus be thrown on him. The course which has been taken in regard to the running down of the Mistletoe by the royal yacht, and the conspicuous favor bestowed on the officer who was clearly responsible for the disaster, has also produced much dissatisfaction, as it is regarded as a violation both of law and moral justice that such an offense should be screened from punishment. These views, however, are held by people who are not disposed to go and hoot or hiss in the streets, and they are held, moreover, more in sorrow than in anger. The general body of the population is still animated by good-will to royalty, and if it were only for the sake of encouraging the Queen to appear more frequently, she is sure to have, at the least, a good-natured reception. That there would be anything like enthusiasm is, of course, not to be expected, but, on the other hand, it would be very dangerous for any one to make any demonstrations of an offensive character. The Princess of Wales, though it is understood by no means pleased at having to quit her parents so soon and to return to England, where she will probably be confined to dull Sandringham till the Prince comes home, has accepted the Queen's offer of a seat in the royal chariot at the opening of Parliament, and will arrive from Copenhagen at the end of next week.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

For some time past great expectations have been held out in regard to a grand Royal aquarium which was to be opened in the Westminster District of London, under distinguished patronage. It was to include not only an aquarium, but a concert hall, theatre, a picture gallery, skating rink, Winter garden, drinking bars, restaurant, and a hair-dresser's shop. A long list of so-called Fellows of this society was published, in which the names of a few persons of rank and distinction figured oddly among a swarm of actors, professional musicians and third-rate men of letters; and it was announced that this wonderful exhibition was "not only to afford amusement, but to widen the scope of knowledge throughout the country, to give visitors to the great metropolis an opportunity of attentively considering some of the most marvelous of the works of creation, and to aid the advancement of science, literature, and art in all its branches," with more buncombe of the same sort. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who are supposed to be very anxious to get a platform in public life, were easily secured as patrons of the institution, and the Duchess also undertook to open the building. The latter arrangement was, however, given up for reasons not known, though suspected to be that her Royal and Imperial Highness could not have the Horse Guards for an escort and other accessories of state, and possibly, also, because it was beginning to be seen that there was a screw loose somewhere about the project. The Duke of Edinburgh, however, took the Duchess' place on Saturday last, when the Royal Aquarium being opened with magniloquent addresses from and to the Duke, was found to be a hollow sham. It was then discovered that the building was still in a very unfinished state, that the tanks for the much-boasted aquarium contained neither water nor fishes, and that the general emptiness of the place was weakly disguised with colored calico and shrubs. It is said, of course, that by and by the exhibition will be got into proper order, but for the present the two-guinea season ticket holders feel themselves swindled, and are making a fierce outcry. The position of the Duke of Edinburgh in this affair is particularly humiliating, and he is said to be much annoyed that he allowed himself to be entrapped into appearing as sponsor for such a piece of humbug. It is reported that the company has not enough money in hand to go on with, and hence the necessity of catching subscribers first, in order to get the means of buying fish afterward.

THE TERM OF "REVEREND."

The decision of the Privy Council on the question of the right to use the appellation "reverend" has created a strong feeling of indignation among a certain class of clergymen in the English Church, who are publishing protests against the judgment, and declaring that they will be called "reverend" no more if they must share the compliment with dissenting ministers and other people. Their plan is now to get themselves called "Rector" or "Vicar."

SCIENTIFIC MEN AT WORK.

Prof. Tyndall has been challenging the theory of spontaneous generation of atoms advocated by Dr. Bastian and others, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, which has, of course, provoked some rejoinders. Last night Prof. Huxley lectured at the same institution on "The Border Territory Between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms." The general conclusion at which he arrived was that such an insensible series of gradations led up to the monad that it was impossible to say at any stage of the progress where the line could be drawn between the animal and the plant; and that the difference between animal and plant is one of degree rather than of kind. This, however, he explained, did not necessarily imply any assumption of the controvertibility of a monad into either vegetable or animal organisms. This theory had met, hitherto, with scant favor from any but a small minority of the scientific world, the balance of existing authority being largely in favor of the doctrine of the permanency of existing types.

A NEW NOVEL.

The first volume of George Eliot's *Daniel Deronda* has just appeared and is very whetting to the appetite both of romantic and intellectual readers. The heroine is Gwendolen Harleth, evidently a deep study of female character. Gwendolen, who is introduced playing eagerly at a roulette-table, in sea-green robes and silver ornaments, with a pale sea-green feather fastened in silver, falling backward over her green hat and light brown hair, does not at first appear in a very prepossessing aspect. Indeed it is suggested that evil was predominant in her character, since the effect on others was "that of unrest rather than of undisturbed charm," and that "the wish to look at her again felt as coercion, and not as a longing in which the whole being consents." She is a spoiled child, half educated, willful, selfish, heartless, and yet charming nevertheless through her beauty, a certain unusualness about her, a decision of will which made itself felt in her graceful movements and clear, unhesitating tones, so that if she came into the room on a rainy day where everybody else was flaccid, and the use of things in general was not apparent to them, there seemed to be a sudden, sufficient reason for keeping up the forms of life. As a child she refused to get out of bed to fetch medicine for her sick mother, and had wrung the neck of a canary because it sang too loud. She was, in fact, always ready to sacrifice others to herself. This cold, hard nature was, however, subject to curious fits of spiritual dread; and here is probably indicated one of the issues of the book. Given such a woman, will the evil be finally subdued or will it triumph? Of Daniel Deronda, the hero, we have only a glimpse as a "dark-haired young man."

J. H. F.

EXECUTION AT SYRACUSE.

OWEN LINDSAY, HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF FRANCIS A. COLVIN, DIES PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 11.—Preparations for Owen Lindsay's execution at the Penitentiary were made yesterday afternoon. The gallows was the same which was used at the hanging of Fralich here, Ecker at Fonda, and Smith at Watertown. Lindsay's daughter spent several hours with him, and his wife, father, and other relatives were with him much of the time during the day. The final interview with his family took place at 9 o'clock this morning. Lindsay protested his innocence, and expressed no fear of the hereafter. He summoned his own pastor, Rev. William Manning, of Rochester, who last evening administered spiritual consolation, and besought him not to die with a lie on his lips, but to tell the whole truth. But frequent beseeching only brought forth the assurance that he was innocent. The prisoner did not go to bed during the night, but chatted familiarly with the officers and reporters. At 6:45 o'clock this morning he retired to bed and slept one hour, when his wife awoke him. He was allowed two hours with his family. At 9:40 the Sheriff notified him to prepare for the last scene. He dressed himself carefully in a suit of black, and was brought from his cell at 9:48. The death warrant was read to him by the Sheriff, and a brief prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Manning. At 10:30 the black cap was drawn over his face, the rope was cut, and the body fell. At 11:53 o'clock the physician pronounced life extinct, and the body was lowered and placed in a coffin. When standing under the gallows Lindsay said, in a firm tone of voice, "I am innocent, gentlemen, of the crime. I know nothing of the matter, whatever. I never had a lisp said to me in regard to it in the world. I am as innocent of this crime as any man in this company. I am innocent before man and God." The body was delivered to the family of the deceased, and will be interred at his old home, in the town of Lysander. Lindsay was convicted of the murder of Francis A Colvin.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COMMISSIONERS—INSURANCE CASES PRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the Court of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Thursday, Feb. 10, the following judgments were rendered: In case No. 1,066, to Charles White, of Massachusetts, $8,338; No. 1,067, to Zipporah Ryder, $1,002 56; No. 1,068, to Caleb Eaton, of Boston, $3,317 34; No. 1,069, to Abiel Gove and Elldridge G. Choate, $552 39; No. 1,070, Rowena Clark, Administratrix, $1,105 78; No. 1,072, David E. Mayo, $173 89; No. 1,073, Iona Kenniston and James R. Kenniston, $1,478 84; No. 1,074, Zenas E. Basset, Jr., $1,262 56; No. 1,075, John Scofield, $726 92, in connection with William C. Clark; No. 1,077, B. R. Redman, $7,836 89; No. 1,078, Phineas P. Coomes, $1,091 49; No. 1,079, Lycurgus P. Gelkey, $1,200 48; No. 1,080, A. W. Colden, $2,182 98; No. 1,081, John Pendleton, $545 74; No. 1,082, Henry Rose, $545 74; No. 1,083, Richard P. Buck, $2,182 96. The following insurance cases were then presented upon the evidence and argued on behalf of the complainants by Charles C. Beaman, Jr., of New-York: No. 1,089, the Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New-Bedford, Mass., vs. United States; No. 1,093, the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company vs. United States, and case No. 1,098, the Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New-Bedford, Mass. Frank W. Hackett will argue the Government side in defense to-day, (Friday.) These cases present claims for excess of losses during the rebellion upon insurance policies or contracts, and are based upon the twelfth section of the law, viz.: That the sum of loss in respect to war risks exceeded the sum to permanent or other gains upon or on respect to such war risks.

The process for the payment of the awards of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims is simple. The court issues a certificate for the amount to the claimant, who may present the same to the Treasury in person and obtain a warrant of payment, or the claimant may prove the name, description, number, &c. of the certificate, and authorize the money to be collected by power of attorney.

NATIONAL BANK ABSTRACT.

THEIR CONDITION AS SHOWN BY THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 17th day of December, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$957,864,999 78
Overdrafts	4,495,024 67
United States bonds to secure circulation	363,588,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	13,981,500 00
United States bonds on hand	16,009,550 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	31,657,960 52
Due from approved reserve agents	81,451,535 85
Due from other national banks	44,814,252 81
Due from State banks and bankers	11,895,161 24
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	41,570,938 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	9,205,146 77
Premiums paid	9,439,905 29
Checks and other cash items	11,233,408 13
Exchanges for Clearing-house	67,886,967 04
Bills of other national banks	17,152,762 00
Fractional currency	2,900,184 50
Specie	17,070,825 90
Legal-tender notes	70,682,318 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	31,005,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	15,970,306 77
Due from United States Treasurer	3,228,599 91
Total	$1,823,104,447 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$505,410,865 00
Surplus fund	133,085,422 30
Other undivided profits	59,152,485 02
National bank notes outstanding	314,889,051 00
State bank notes outstanding	818,722 00
Dividends unpaid	1,353,396 80
Individual deposits	618,306,747 18
United States deposits	6,652,556 67
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,282,550 87
Due to other national banks	119,840,732 07
Due to State banks and bankers	47,048,174 56
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,257,160 61
Bills payable	7,056,583 63
Total	$1,823,104,447 72

Number of banks, 2,085.

The above statement is exclusive of one bank in Wyoming, from which a report has not been received.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 493; California, 83¼; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 57¾; Chollar, 99; Savage, 23; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 16¼; Gould & Curry, 21; Best & Belcher, 61¼; Hale & Norcross, 60½; Crown Point, 30½; Yellow Jacket, 104; Empire, 6; Alpha, 25¼; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 24¾; Exchequer, 13; Overman, 69½; Justice, 27½; Caledonia, 40.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

DISCRIMINATION IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF COAL—THE SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS—TWEED'S ESCAPE—MR. WEST'S FEMALE SUFFRAGE BILL—THE GOVERNOR'S ANXIETY CONCERNING THE CANAL AUDITORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11, 1876.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. Hanson, who, it will be remembered, introduced the resolution to investigate the affairs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and who subsequently withdrew it, saying that he had been imposed upon, called up his resolution asking for an investigation relative to alleged discrimination in the transportation of coal by the railroad companies of the State. Mr. Hanson spoke at length in support of his resolution, saying among other things that it cost twenty-five cents a mile to bring a ton of coal from Fonda to Gloversville, while between Albany and Buffalo the cost was only about one cent and a quarter a mile. On motion of Mr. Sloan the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee to report whether in their opinion the public interest required that such an investigation be entered upon. Mr. Ingalls called from the table his resolution, which asks for the appointment of a committee of five to consider what salaries of State officers will bear reduction, and to recommend such measures for securing economy in government as they may deem most advisable. In support of his resolution, Mr. Ingalls made a long and interesting speech. He spoke of recent increase in the pay of State and other officers, and argued that, as the purchasing power of our money was steadily on the increase, a higher rate of salaries was extravagant and unnecessary. Regarding the judicial system of the State he said that many important reductions in salary could be made. "Take," said he, "the Court of Appeals for an example. This court is composed of seven Judges, with a Commission of Appeals of five Judges. The Chief Justice receives in salary and allowances $9,500, and his associate Judges and the Commission of Appeals $9,000 each in salary and allowances. These twelve Judges of our appellate court receive as compensation $108,500 per annum. The reporter and Clerk of that court receive each $5,000 per annum. The whole expense of our appellate cout last year was $145,220. At the organization of the court in 1847, and till 1857, ten years, the salary of these Judges was $2,500. In 1857 they were raised to $3,500, and continued at that for twelve years, when, in 1869, they were again raised to $6,000, and again in 1870 to $7,500 for the Chief Justice and $7,000 for the Associates and the Commission of Appeals, with an allowance of $2,000 each per annum for traveling expenses and board when absent from home, making, as before stated, a salary of $9,500 to the Chief Justice and $9,000 each to the other eleven—they all hold their offices fourteen years. These facts bear their own comment. The Supreme Court, too, continued the speaker, consists of thirty-three Justices, whose salaries are now fixed at $6,000 per annum, with an annual allowance of $1,200 to each for traveling expenses and board when absent from home, making the compensation $7,200 each per annum. The drafts on the Treasury last year for salaries, stenographer, and other court charges, not including those paid by counties, weae $241,826, as appears from the Controller's report. The Court of Appeals and Supreme Court aggregated $387,045, aside from such expenses as are paid by the counties where courts are held. The Supreme Court Justices, as did the Judges of the Court of Appeals, served from 1847 to 1857 at $2,500 a year. In 1857 their salaries were raised to $3,500, in 1869 to $5,000, and in 1870 to $6,000, with an allowance of $1,200 each, making $7,200 each. Beside these courts, continued Mr. Ingalls, the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo have Superior Courts, Common Pleas, District, Recorder's, Marine, and Surrogate's Courts, as the counties have their County Courts and Courts of Sessions, paid for by local taxation, but of which no other mention is here made. In view of these facts, I doubt if any five million of people on the face of the globe are so heavily taxed to maintain their judicial system as those of this State. Justice has come to be a very costly commodity. It is doubtful if we have improved upon the system from which ours is derived. In England the Queen's Bench, of five Judges, answers to our Court of Appeals, with twelve Judges. The Queen's Bench is the appellate of 23,000,000 of people, ours for 5,000,000. Their Court of Common Pleas, also of five Judges, and Equity Court of Exchequer, also of five Judges, fill the space, in her system, occupied by our Supreme Court. She has ten Judges where we have thirty-three. The fifteen Judges for the three courts mentioned held circuits for England and Wales, with a population of 23,000,000, while our thirty-three do so for only 5,000,000. At the conclusion of Mr. Ingalls' address, on motion of Mr. West, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs.

The following resolution regarding the escape of Tweed was offered by Mr. Peabody and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Whereas, On or about the 4th day of December, 1875, William M. Tweed, then a prisoner in the custody of the Sheriff of New-York, under an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, escaped from the said custody; and

Whereas, It is currently reported that said escape was accomplished through the connivance or negligence of the said Sheriff or one or more of his Deputies; and

Whereas, More than two months have elapsed since the said escape, and no suitable or proper explanation of the same has been given to the people of the State; and

Whereas, Under the provisions of the laws of this State the Governor is charged with the duty of removing, in such a case, the officer by whose negligence or connivance such an event has occurred, if, after investigation, such facts are developed; therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to communicate to this House within ten days all the information in his possession concerning the said escape of William M. Tweed, together with complete copies of all telegraphic and other correspondence on the subject between himself and the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and to report what means, if any, have been taken to secure the recapture of said fugitive.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Controller of New-York City in which that official says that the information regarding official salaries asked for by the Legislature is being prepared and will be forwarded in a few days. Mr. George West, one of the most unassuming and best-liked members of the Legislature, this morning made himself famous by boldly advocating the rights of Mrs. Lillie Blake and the other ladies who advocate woman suffrage. At the request of those ladies Mr. West introduced a bill which provides that from and after its passage each and every woman who is a resident of the State, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, and who is a citizen of the United States, shall have the right to vote for electors for President and Vice President of the United States at each and every election hereafter held, with the same rights, qualifications, and privileges now conferred by law upon male citizens voting at such election; provided, however, that no woman as aforesaid shall be permitted to exercise the rights conferred by this act unless at the time of offering her ballot she shall be possessed in her own home and right of real estate situated in the State of New-York, and valued at not less than $250. The reading of the bill caused an audible laugh in the Chamber and many jokes at the expense of Mr. West. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Fish presented a bill regarding the Croton Aqueduct in New-York City, which provides that the limitation of former laws may be extended for eighteen months, and the Mayor and Aldermen are authorized to raise by law such sum of money as the Commissioner of Public Works shall certify to be necessary to meet the expenses of the work on the aqueduct. This money shall be raised by the creation of a fund to be called the additional new Croton Aqueduct stock, and it shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. The bill further directs that the work to be done on the new aqueduct shall be completed within two years from the passage of the act.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In their sensitive care for his dignity, and anxiety to serve his best interests, the Governor's Democratic friends in the Senate have defeated the dearest wish of his heart. Three several attempts to repair the mistake were made yesterday, but without success. Gov. Tilden, it appears, is very anxious to give public expression to his opinions on the Canal Auditorship. Mr. Woodin's resolutions presented the wished-for opportunity, and his Excellency straightway set about preparing an elaborate Message on the subject to the Senate. It was intended to have that weight as a legal opinion on the question which the standing among lawyers of the Democratic Attorney General could not impart, and was at the same time to include a scathing rebuke of the Republican Senators who dared in a straightforward way to ask that Gov. Tilden perform his duty. The Democrats, however, took umbrage at the form of the resolution as disrespectful to the Governor. Mr. Woodin readily consented to soothe their sensibilities by modifying it in form to a mere expression of the Senate. In the amended resolution the Governor was not called on to make any communication to the Senate, and hence the cause of his grief. His broadside was all ready to fire when his bungling friends slipped in and spiked the guns. The absence of a number of the Republican Senators this morning furnished an opportunity to repair the mistake and enable the Governor to deliver his scathing rebuke. Mr. Bradley, after a careful counting of noses, undertook the delicate task. He moved that Mr. Woodin's resolutions be sent to the Governor for his consideration. Mr. Rogers did not see any necessity for such a course. The resolutions were merely an expression of the opinion of the Senate, without any reference to the action taken by the Governor. Mr. Rogers suggested that Mr. Bradley's motion lie on the table, and, the latter consenting—a quorum not being present—it was so disposed of. When the motion was first made Senator Robertson occupied the chair. Later in the session the President arrived, and Mr. Bradley called up his resolution, but, the Senate being in Committee of the Whole, it was not considered. Another attempt to bring the resolution up was made, but defeated by a motion to adjourn.

Very little other business of importance was transacted during the brief session held. The Deficiency Appropriation bill introduced in the Assembly during the week was favorably reported from the Committee on Finance by Mr. Harris. The same Senator introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River. The bill is similar to the one introduced in the Assembly for the same purpose.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING.

SECOND LECTURE BY DR. TAYLOR—PREPARATION FOR THE MINISTRY—IMPORTANCE OF BIBLICAL AND SHAKESPEAREAN KNOWLEDGE—STUDY OF THE HUMAN HEART.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Feb. 11, 1876.

The second lecture on Preaching before the Yale Divinity School by Dr. William Taylor was given this afternoon, before a full audience, in Marquand Chapel. His subject was the preparation of the minister, in which he dwelt especially on the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the Bible, and a knowledge of human nature, recommending various methods by which the latter may be attained. It was taken for granted that the preacher was a thoroughly consecrated man, recognizing his dependence upon the Holy Spirit, and seeking strength in prayer. Students are sometimes tempted to neglect present duties in the seminary, and to give their strength to other lines of study and work, but the truest wisdom is to make the most of the opportunities afforded, through libraries, lectures, and competent advisers, while these advantages are possible. In this way a solid foundation is laid, and it is the truest economy in the end. One of the most important conditions of pulpit power is a familiar acquaintance with the Word of God. The Bible is the preacher's text-book, and he should be as familiar with it as the instructor with the text-books he uses with his classes. It is to constitute the ground work of pulpit utterances. The preacher of the Gospel should be like Apollos, "Mighty in the Scriptures." Let your system of theology be formed from the Bible. Be always docile disciples of the Word of God. Inwardly digest it. Thus you will grow in efficiency as preachers, as is otherwise impossible. Another prerequisite to success in the pulpit is a good knowledge of the human heart. The physician must understand not merely the nature of the remedies to be employed, but also the symptoms and workings of the disease. The Gospel is a remedial measure, and it is therefore essential that ministers should be acquainted with the nature of man which is to be transformed and renewed. He who would become an efficient minister must be a diligent student of men. Begin here with yourselves, for as "face answereth to face in a glass, so does the heart of man to man." The great outstanding characteristics of men are everywhere the same, though there may be distinctive peculiarities of each. All know something of the burden of guilt, and struggles with evil, and whatever has been felt by you to be helpful in this holy war will be welcomed, you may be sure, by them. Alike in matter of warning and consolation, a strict watch over your own heart's history will give you signal power. One conquest over a single bosom sin will give you here an influence to be sought for in vain from any other quarter. Those are ever the most effective preachers to others who are speaking from the knowledge of their own hearts. In the charge given at the lecturer's ordination a single sentence had impressed him deeply, and had exerted a strong influence upon all his ministry. "Preach to the hearts of your hearers; and that you may do that effectively examine well your own heart, and whatever you find there charge home upon them." A minister thrills his hearers most when they feel his nature touching theirs.

Much advantage is to be gained also from studying the biographies of the Bible. The weaknesses of such men as Abraham, Moses, Aaron, David, and Thomas and Peter are continually reappearing. A great help is also to be derived from a study of the characters to be found in human literature, especially history. But, perhaps, better than any history for this end are the dramatic works of Shakespeare. The lecturer expressed his obligations to them emphatically for the insight given into the workings of the human heart, especially from those plays which manifested the power of conscience. He might perhaps by some be regarded as giving perilous advice, yet if he erred here it was in good company. Dr. Guthrie also studied these works, regarding Shakespeare as the greatest uninspired genius that ever lived. But with all this, the student of human nature must not fail to mingle with men, keeping eyes and ears open for everything which indicates or illustrates character. Acquaintance with persons of every trade and profession is to be sought. The temptations and weaknesses of men in their avocations should be understood. Such investigations, however, must not be prosecuted in a cynical spirit, such as appears in *Vanity Fair*, or with a view to the production of comic effects. We stand on a higher plane than the moralist or satirist. Your mission is to be the helper of your fellow-men into the higher life which Christ has revealed. Your observations are to be made with benevolence. Christ had this wonderful power of insight into men's hearts. "He knew what was in men." Hence there was perfect adaptation in his words to the characteristics and circumstances of his hearers. In his early life, Dr. Taylor occupied the editorial chair. This was especially beneficial in helping to a knowledge of human nature. Let a man for a time become editor if he would be thoroughly acquainted with men outside and inside, and through and through; especially if it should happen that a contested election should occur, then he will have an opportunity of studying every phase of human character. With a full knowledge of the Bible and a deep acquaintance with the human heart, the preacher is ready to adapt himself and his teachings to human needs in their deepest relations. The same subject is to be continued in the lectures next week.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

A dispatch from London announces the death yesterday of Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge. Sir John, who was formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and afterward editor of the *Quarterly Review*, was born at Tiverton, Devon, in 1790, and was consequently in his eighty-sixth year. He was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar with Dr. Arnold and Mr. Keble, and from which he obtained a first class in classics in 1812. In 1810 he won the Latin verse prize, and in 1813 the English essay and the Latin essay prizes. It was about this time that he became a fellow of Exter College. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819, and at once went on the Western Circuit. In 1832 Mr. Coleridge became a sergeant at law, and in 1835 was appointed one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and a Privy Councilor in 1858, on the occasion of his retirement from the judicial chair. He was created a Doctor of Civil Laws by Oxford in 1852. The deceased was a nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the famous poet, and the father of Right Hon. John Duke Coleridge, Q. C. He was a man of considerable literary acquirements and taste, one of his chief works being a published edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries* with new notes.

GEORGE PARKER.

Mr. George Parker, who died in Williamsburg on Thursday last, was the head of the Parker family, well known as restaurateurs in this City for the past forty years. George Parker was born in Sussex, England, in 1802, and came to New-York at twenty-nine years of age. In 1832 he started in business at No. 16 John street, in a small and dimly-lighted back room. The bill of fare consisted of coffee and buckwheat cakes, served with knives with buckhorn handles and two-pronged forks. From this humble beginning by dint of unwearied industry and assiduity in pleasing his numerous customers, Parker steadily rose to affluence. Among his customers in the early days were such men as James Harper, head of the well-known publishing house of Harper & Brothers; Fletcher Harper, James T. Brady, Judge Burney, and other notables. James Thompson, one of his customers, afterward embarked in the restaurant business, in which he amassed over a million of dollars. It is related that in one Winter Parker sold in the form of cakes, five and a half tons of buckwheat flour. During the great fire of 1835 many of the wealthy sufferers stored their jewels and plate, to the value of thousands of dollars, in Parker's place of business. After ten years spent in the business, the elder Parker retired, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Charles, who after a few years moved into Dey street, and started the Parker House, in its time one of the largest buildings in the Metropolis. After retiring from business, Mr. Parker removed to Williamsburg, where he became a leading member of Dr. Patton's Reformed Church.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Company have notified the City of Portland of their inability to pay the interest on the $1,350,000 of bonds issued by the city in aid of the road, which will be due on March 1.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition signed by a large number of citizens of New-York, headed by H. B. Claflin, asking for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE JOINT RULES.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, called up the concurrent resolution instructing the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine and, after conference, report whether any and what legislation is expedient in regard to the matters considered in the twenty-second joint rule of the last session.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, after some debate, moved to amend the concurrent resolution so that it should be a simple resolution instead of a concurrent resolution, and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections consider the matter instead of the Committee on Rules, so that it should read:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and they are hereby instructed to examine and report whether any and what legislation is expedient in regard to the matters considered in the twenty-second joint rule of the last session."

Agreed to.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the matter was laid over.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid in the Centennial celebration of American independence.

The debate was continued by Mr. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Mr. Jones, of Florida; Mr. Caperton, of West Virginia; Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Mr. Conover, of Florida, and Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, for the appropriation, and Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, against it.

The question being on the third reading of the bill, Mr. EDMUNDS demanded that it be taken on the bill and preamble separately. He said the preamble did not state the facts as they were. He would not call the yeas and nays on it, but be content with stating his objections.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he could not vote for the bill for the reasons he had heretofore stated.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, also opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.

The bill without the preamble was then read a third time and passed—yeas 41, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Caperton, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Spencer, Wallace, Windom—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alcorn, Cooper, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Howe, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Merrimon, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Whyte, Withers—15.

Messrs. English, Christiancy, Sherman, Gordon, and Cameron of Wisconsin, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Booth, Cockrell, Davis, Norwood, and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said his colleague [Mr. Wright] was necessarily absent. Had he been present he would have voted for the bill.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the preamble, and it was agreed to by a rising vote—yeas 37, nays 16. So the bill was passed as it came from the House, without amendment.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, at his own request, was excused from service on the Conference Committee on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, and Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, was appointed in his place.

The Senate then, at 5:15, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nearly half an hour was consumed in the discussion of a resolution to assign a room to the Committee on Patents. The discussion disclosed the fact that the number of committee rooms in the Capitol is entirely inadequate to the accommodation of committees, two or more committees having to put up with one room. Mr. FORT, of Illinois, said the Capitol is entirely too small for the numberless committees appointed to investigate great public questions. No result was reached in the matter.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House, at 1:45, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hoskins in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, at the paragraph fixing the salaries of the Ministers to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Hawaiian Islands at $6,500.

Mr. HEWETT, of New-York, moved to amend by providing only one Minister, at $6,500, for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to reside at such place in either of those States as the President may from time to time direct. Agreed to.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to insert in the paragraph a proviso for a Minister to Uruguay, also accredited to Paraguay. Rejected.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, moved to strike out the mission to the Hawaiian Islands, stating that the population of the islands did not exceed 50,000, and that the export and import trade with this country did not exceed $2,000,000. This bill provided a consulate there with a salary of $3,500, and he thought there was no necessity for a Minister.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, opposed the amendment, and represented the great commercial importance which these islands possessed. He believed that for every dollar that might be saved by the abolition of the mission thousands, if not millions, would be lost in the near future by allowing Great Britain to gain the influence there which is now possessed by the United States.

The amendment was adopted, 93 to 85.

Mr. TUCKER then moved to insert the following item: For the Minister resident and Consul General at the Hawaiian Islands, $3,500. Adopted.

The next paragraphs were for Ministers to Chili and Bolivia, (one mission;) Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, (one mission;) the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay, (one mission;) and Guatemala, Costa Rico, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, (one mission,) at $6,500 each. No amendment was offered.

No amendments were offered to the succeeding paragraphs appropriating $4,000 to the Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia, $20,000 for Charges *ad interim* and Diplomatic officers abroad, and $10,500 for the Secretaries of Legations at London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. ($2,625 each.)

The next item being an appropriation of $3,000 for salary of the Secretary of Legation at Japan, (when acting also as interpreter,) it was sought to be amended by Mr. Seelye, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, by a separation of the duties of secretary and interpreter, but no change was made.

No amendments were offered to the succeeding paragraphs appropriating for the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation at Austria, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, and Spain $1,800 each, and at Great Britain, France, and Germany $2,000 each.

Mr. SEELYE moved to increase the salary of the Secretary of Legation at China, when acting also as interpreter, from $3,000 to $5,000. Rejected.

Mr. SEELYE then moved to increase it to $4,000. Agreed to.

No amendment was offered to the succeeding items, viz., $3,000 for an interpreter to the legation in Turkey, $2,500 for a private amanuensis for Mr. Schenck, Minister to England; $50,000 for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all missions abroad.

No changes were made in the following provisions for consulates: Consul General at Cairo, $3,000; at London, Paris, Havana, and Rio Janeiro, $5,000 each; at Calcutta and Shanghai, $4,500 each; at Melbourne, $4,000; at Kanagawa, $3,000; at Berlin, $3,000; at Montreal, $4,000; at Vienna, Frankfort, Rome, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, and Mexico, $2,000 each; Consul at Liverpool, $6,000. Honolulu, the only Consulate in class No. 2, (salary $3,500,) was removed from that class to class No. 5, salary $2,000. The Consulates in class No. 3, salary $3,000, are Hong Kong, Fow Chow, Hankow, Canton, Amoy, Tien Tsin, and Callao.

The Consulates in class No. 4, (salary $2,500,) are Manchester, Glasgow, Bradford, Demerara, Birmingham, Sheffield, Kingston, Jamaica; Havre, Lyons, Athens, Matanzas, Tripoli, Tunis, Tangiers, Nagasaki, Osaka and Hiogo, Vera Cruz, Bangkok, Panama, Colon, Aspinwall, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso.

Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, moved to transfer Singapore from class No. 5 to class No. 4. Rejected.

The Consulates in class No. 5, (salary $2,000,) are Singapore, Tunstall, Leeds, Dundee, Leith, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax, St. Johns, (New-Brunswick,) Belfast, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Prague, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, Antwerp, Brussels, Zurich, Basle, St. Thomas, Hamburg, Bremen, Dresden, Chemnitz, Leipsic, Matamoras, Port-au-Prince, Montevideo, and Honolulu. The Consulates in class No. 6, salary $1,500, are: Cork, Dublin, Prescott, Port Sarnia, Windsor, Canada West; Saint Johns, Canada East; Barbados, Fort Erie, Coaticook, Nassau, N. P.; Cardiff, Port Louis, Mauritius; Bermuda, Quebec, Goderich, Nice, Martinique, San Juan, Porto Rico, Cadiz, Malaga, Lisbon, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Sonneberg, Nuremberg, Barmen, Aix La Chapelle, Mannheim, Trieste, Leghorn, Florence, Palermo, Messina, Pernambuco, and Laguayra.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to insert Beirut in class No. 6, and spoke of the necessity of maintaining a Consulate therein, with a view to the protection of traveling Americans in that region of Turkey. Agreed to.

The Consulates in class No. 7 (salary $1,000) are Bristol, Newcastle, Auckland, Gibraltar, Cape Town, St. Helena, Charlottetown, (P. E. I.,) Port Stanley, Clifton, Windsor, (N. S.) Fayal, (Azores,) Funchal, Verviers and Liege, Munich, Stuttgart, Geneva, Genoa, Naples, Jerusalem, Smyrna, Bahia, Para, and San Domingo.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to add Talcahuana to class No. 7. Rejected.

The Consulates in schedule C, (compensation fees,) are Savanilla, Guayaquil, Batavia, Guaymas, Zanzibar, Santiago, (Cape Verde Islands,) Tahiti, Apia, (Friendly Islands,) Ovolau, (Fejee Islands.) No amendment was offered to the succeeding paragraph, viz.: For allowance of clerk hire at Consulates, not exceeding $3,000 at Havana and Liverpool; $2,000 at London, Paris, and Shanghai; and $1,200 at Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, Montreal, Hamburg, Bremen, Leipsic, Lyons, Manchester, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Chemnitz, Sheffield, Sonneberg, Dresden, Havre, Marseilles, Fayal, Nuremberg, Leith, Naples, Stuttgart, Mannheim, and Tunstall. No amendment was offered to the succeeding paragraphs, being for salaries of interpreters to the Consulates at Shanghai, $2,000; Tien Tsin and Fow Chow, $1,000 each; Kanagawa, $1,500; Hankow, Amoy, Canton, and Hong Kong, $750 each; and other Consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, $500 each; and for salaries of Marshals in Consular Courts in Japan and China, Siam, and Turkey, $7,700. The remaining items in the bill were for various contingent expenses. That for loss by exchange on Consular service was reduced from $15,000 to $10,000.

On motion of Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, Kingston, Canada, was inserted among the Consulates of class No. 7.

This finished the bill so far as the Committee of the Whole is concerned. The committee rose and reported the bill. All the amendments adopted in the committee were agreed to in a block, except that abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian Islands, on which a separate vote was demanded by Mr. HALE, of Maine.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 87.

A vote by yeas and nays was then taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted—yeas 191, nays 2.

It appropriates about nine hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, being a reduction of about four hundred and seventy thousand dollars from the bill of last year.

The House then, at 6:30, adjourned till Monday.

THE STATE ASSESSORS' REPORT.

LETTER III.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

The report of the State Assessors next proceeds to discuss some of the points in the protest of the Special Committee.

TAX PER CAPITA.

The memorial referred to furnishes a table contrasting the rate per capita in and out of the City, based upon the census of 1865. The report quibbles about this by giving the rate per capita in the City by the census of 1870, but does not contrast it with the rate per capita out of the City. According to the census of 1875, the State tax for that year is apportioned $6 91 to each inhabitant in the City, and $1 90 to each inhabitant out of the City. But this was not presented in the memorial as a matter of supreme importance.

RATIOS IN AND OUT OF THE CITY.

As has already been stated, the State Assessors in their report for 1874 gave the ratios sworn to by the local Assessors in 870 towns, and in 754 of these towns they "adopted" a higher ratio. In other words, they decided that the local Assessors in 754 towns had valued property higher than they admitted. This is not only contrary to reason, but to probability and fact. And here is the weak point with the State Assessors. They are set to do an impossible task, as impossible as to define the origin of magnetic attraction, yet they will insist that they have solved the insoluble, comprehended the incomprehensible—discovered the philosopher's stone. If the report frankly said, "Our accuracy is not susceptible of mathematical demonstration; but there it is; we have done the best we knew; there may be, must be, errors; but we can't help it;" criticism would be disarmed before such candor. But when they write a book full of figures and fractions, dividing "a hair 'twixt south and south-west side," why then they have done just what an enemy, if they have any, would have them do, and exposed themselves to criticism far more severe and caustic than I shall permit myself to indulge in. There are inevitably, in all their problems, unknown and unknowable quantities which prevent an accurate conclusion. When they think they have succeeded in establishing by arithmetical demonstration some proposition ridiculously erroneous within the knowledge of a resident of the vicinity to which the proposition relates, that man is apt to conclude that "wrong in one, wrong in all," and to cast aside all their demonstrations as worthless. But my task is to briefly review, and not to apologize for, the report of the State Assessors.

The report explains that the local Assessors, when they swore to the ratios they used, swore to a ratio that they used "years before," which, "though correct at the time, had become materially changed by the decline in value of real property, and the change in ratio had not been observed on account * * * of copying old assessment rolls." You are asked to believe this of 754 out of 870 towns. The utter fallacy of the "adopted" ratios is shown by the fact that on page 82 of the report for 1874 the State Assessors "adopted" the ratio for 1873 of 37½ per cent. for Kingsbridge, 33⅓ per cent. for Morrisania, 35 per cent. for West Farms. Now, the fact is that Kingsbridge was at that time assessed at a ratio twice greater than Morrisania, and nearly twice greater than West Farms.

When these towns were annexed to New-York City, in January, 1874, their aggregate assessments were raised by the Tax Commissioners from $9,500,000 to $23,000,000, so as to bring them in line with the assessments on similar property on Manhattan Island. Many months after this had been done, the State Assessors say, in a note on page 82 of their report for 1874, written and printed in 1875, that "these towns are now annexed to New-York, and assessed thirty-eight per cent. of full value."

Wonderful mathematicians! Infallible assessors! Just look at the problem: If $9,500,000 is 35⅓ per cent., how much per cent. is $23,000,000? Answer by State Assessors—38 per cent. Thus—$9,000,000 : 35⅓ : : $23,000,000 : 38. But then it must be remembered that at 35⅓ the property was out of the City, and at 38 it was in the City, by act of Legislature, although the real estate in the meantime remained where it was at creation's dawn, or (not to be too positive in such matters) thereabout.

You see that to have admitted that $9,500,000 was 35⅓ per cent., and that $23,000,000 was nearly 85 per cent. would have upset whole acres of figures going to prove that New-York City was assessed at only 43 per cent.

Again: The City of Kingston was assessed in 1873, as the local Assessors swore, at twenty-five per cent. The State Assessors, on page No. 78 of their report for 1874, say they found that same assessment for 1873, "by test from the assessment rolls," also to be at a ratio of twenty-five per cent. At this ratio the full value was $10,271,580; yet they adopted a ratio of thirty-eight per cent., and fixed the full value at $6,766,274. Soon after, an official of that city furnished a statement that the full value was $14,000,000, including $1,269,750 of personal property.

It is singular that while the State Assessors differ with the local Assessors in so many hundred towns, insisting that the property has less actual value than those local Assessors think, and say and swear, that an opposite course is adopted in regard to the City of New-York. There the Tax Commissioners stated the ratio of assessment in 1873 to be sixty per cent., and the State Assessors "adopted" a ratio of forty-three per cent. These rates per cent. appear small matters, but see what they lead to. By this method the deductions from the full valuations, according to local assessors, in all the counties except New-York and Kings are $262,088,806.

The addition to local Assessors' valuation in Kings County	$73,387,529
Additions to Tax Commissioners' valuations in New-York City	540,532,574
Additions to New-York and Kings Counties	$613,920,103

These small percentages carried out lead to these enormous figures as totals, and upon these deductions and additions as the bases, the apportionments of the State tax have been adjusted. A State Assessor has admitted to me that the addition to New-York as above was grossly extravagant.

The report says that the assessments in the three annexed towns of Westchester are higher than in the other portions of the City. This report gives the first intimation that the Tax Commissioners have heard that the State Assessors held such an opinion. No such statement was made before them. The expression of it now, after the lapse of so long a time, for it is the assessment for 1874 they speak of, gives it the appearance of an attempt to create some confusion as to the discrepancy in percentages already pointed out. The statement is not founded upon fact.

In this connection the report exults in all the luxuriance of small capitals, indicating probably how small a capital of statement would, on occasion, serve, over an assertion copied from a daily journal, that counsel in a case stated that the "ordinary custom was to assess unimproved property at only twenty per cent. of its real value." It is enough to say that the Tax Commissioners never authorized any such statement to be made in their behalf. Besides, it has just been shown from their own "adopted" ratios that such property was assessed at nearly eighty-five per cent.

INCREASED ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

The report remarks upon the complaint made by the Special Committee that the apportionment failed to recognise the fact that the assessments in this City had increased 195 per cent. in twenty-one years. The statement is imputed to the committee that farm property had increased in a like proportion. This allegation is unfounded. What the City complained of was that while the assessments in New-York had increased, as stated, 195 per cent., in thirty-two counties, the assessed value had actually decreased during the same period, and in ten others had remained nearly unchanged, and the counties were named and the figures given. They remain uncontradicted and unchallenged. The report contains a great deal of special pleading about the decline in the value of farm lands. I have no reply to make to this. The assessments upon farm lands have not been specifically complained of. The report admits that cities and villages have increased in value, or rather, it says, that "the increase, if any, has been in the cities and large villages."

And yet counties containing cities and large villages showed in twenty years no increase in assessments. That was a just ground of complaint, and the report fails to meet it, but discusses at great length the value of farm lands and farm produce. It is alleged that the special committee placed a value upon the farm lands in several counties. This they did not do. They are not in the habit of talking about what they don't know. The real complaint was that while New-York City steadily increased its valuations, and thereby bore the heaviest share of the State tax when that tax was at its highest figures, most of the other counties kept down their valuations during that period. Within a year or two some of these counties have, indeed, very largely increased their valuations. This is a confession of former delinquency, and yet the State Assessors applaud the act as of rare merit, and reward this simple discharge of a long-deferred duty by relieving such counties of their proper burden, so tardily assumed, and place a large proportion of it upon the City of New-York, which steadily discharged its duty during weary years of heavy taxation.

The report further says that "the increase in the value of real estate in New-York City has no parallel in this country." What do the State Assessors know about the proportion of increase in Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, or even in Philadelphia and Baltimore?

In the last letter I said that the addition of $51,000,000 by the State Assessors to the assessment on New-York City "involved the payment of an unjust tax during the present year of $1,070,632, even if the valuation of the Tax Commissioners be accepted as the minimum." I should have said the valuation of the special committee, which was $754,000,000. The error was not important, but I desire to be right.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

PACIFIC MAIL.

HOW STOCKWELL USED THE FUNDS.

HIS STOCK OPERATIONS WITH THE FIRM OF HARRIOT & NOYES—MR. HARRIOT REFUSES TO GIVE EXPLICIT INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE TRANSACTIONS—MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The examination of witnesses in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King was resumed yesterday morning in the Drexel Building, before Commissioner E. M. Wight, Mr. Henry O. Bennett appearing for the company, and Mr. John N. Goodwin for the defense. Mr. S. J. Harriot, of the firm of Harriot & Noyes, was called by Mr. Bennett, and examined as follows, in reference to moneys paid to his firm by the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. L. E. Chittenden appeared as private counsel for the witness.

Q.—Was a check issued to your firm by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company on the 7th of February, 1872? A.—Yes; there was.

Q.—For what amount was the check? A.—$300,000.

Q.—Did you receive any check from the company on the 9th of March, 1872? A.—Yes; for $318,000.

Q.—To whose credit was the check placed? A.—We delivered 5,300 shares of Pacific Mail stock for it, and the check was credited to Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—What transaction did Mr. Stockwell have with you for which that money was used? A.—I just answered that the stock was delivered to the account of Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—Who else beside Mr. Stockwell was interested with him in that transaction? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—On what ground; on the ground that it would implicate or tend to criminate you? A.—No; I do not decline on that ground.

Q.—Why do you wish to conceal these transactions? A.—Because I do not want to testify to the transactions of a private nature connected with the business of my office unless I am compelled to.

Q.—Was your firm, or any member of it, interested in Pacific Mail stock transactions? A.—No, Sir; I merely acted as Mr. Stockwell's broker in these transactions.

Q.—On what account did you receive the check for $300,000 on the 7th of February, 1872? A.—On a loan account; we got it as a loan.

Q.—To whom did you apply for the loan? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—What were the collaterals? A.—I suppose they were of a miscellaneous character.

Q.—Will you produce the loan-book giving this entry? A.—I refuse to do so, unless I am compelled to.

Q.—Did you not say yesterday that you would? A.—I said I would answer questions; not produce books.

Q.—On the 13th of February, 1872, did you not receive a check from the Pacific Mail Company? A.—We received a check for $34,425, for 600 shares of Pacific Mail delivered to A. B. Stockwell; I received the check from Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—Did any conversation ever occur between you and Mr. Stockwell as to his right to use the company's money in this way? A.—No, Sir; nor do I remember any suggestions relating to such a matter.

Q.—Did you not receive a check from the company on the 14th of February, 1872? A.—We received a check for $295,401 53.

Q.—What did you do for that money? A.—Delivered 5,000 shares of Pacific Mail to Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—Did you receive a check from the company on the 19th of February, 1872? A.—Yes; for $100,000.

Q.—What did you do about it? A.—Entered it in our loan-book as money borrowed from the company on miscellaneous collaterals.

Q.—What is your reason for declining to produce your loan-book? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Does it contain the record of other loans connected with other parties? A.—Yes; records of transactions with many others dealing with our office.

Q.—What disposition was made of the money borrowed from the company, and who were interested in it? A.—The money was received, as I have said, and our firm was interested in it.

Q.—Did you not receive a check from the company on the 23d of February, 1872? A.—Yes, for $400,000.

Q.—Was not this money used to carry the stock for Stockwell and other Directors of the company? A.—I cannot say. We borrowed the money, and it was placed to the loan account.

Q.—For whose benefit were you carrying the stock you used the money for that you borrowed? A.—Several; I was carrying stock for Stockwell and some of his brother Directors; I decline to give the name of any one but Stockwell, because I do not wish to do so.

Q.—Do you not know that some of these loans were not entered on the check-book of the company? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How many checks did you receive from the company from the 1st of February to the 1st of June, 1872? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—[Twenty-eight checks exhibited to witness.]—Are the indorsements on these checks by your firm? A.—I decline to tell you, unless you allow me to take the checks in my hand and see the amounts for which they are drawn.

Q.—Did you not see Mr. Stockwell frequently during the time these checks were drawn, and did you say anything to him about so many checks being drawn for such large amounts? A.—I saw Mr. Stockwell occasionally, but there was not much said.

Q.—Did you ever talk to Gen. Bagster or to John M. Butler about the checks? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were your accounts covering the sums you got from the company finally closed? A.—Our loan account has never been closed up.

Q.—Is Mr. Stockwell still interested in any account in your office? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did Mr. Stockwell ever deliver you any Panama Railroad stock? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Can't you tell whether he delivered 3,200 shares of Panama stock to you in 1872? A.—I don't think he did.

Q.—Do you recollect whether any Panama stock was ever put up as a margin for stock carried by you? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you recollect sending to Mr. Bellows for Panama Railroad stock? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever send to the Pacific Mail Company's office for Panama stock? A.—I don't know; if any message was sent, it must have been to Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—During the whole time that you were drawing this money from the Pacific Mail Company, was not Mr. Stockwell interested in stocks in your office? A.—I believe he was.

Q.—Did his investments result in profit or loss? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Was Alexander Masterton, President of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, jointly interested with Stockwell in these transactions? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you not confer with Mr. Masterton about getting money from the Pacific Mail Company? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—In the period from Feb. 1 to June 1, 1872, covering the time when the checks were obtained from the Pacific Mail Company, did not the market value of Pacific Mail stock greatly fluctuate? A.—I presume it did. I could not tell exactly.

Q.—Was not a large part of the moneys received by your firm from the Pacific Mail Company given to reimburse your firm for losses it sustained by stock operations? A.—No, Sir. The moneys we received from the Pacific Mail Company were either as loans or as payment for stock delivered to the company.

Q.—Was there not a question of subsidy to the company pending at the time these loans were made? A.—I think so.

Q.—Did not the stock fluctuate then? A.—I think it did.

Q.—Did not Stockwell and others interested with him lose heavily about this time in stock operations? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did not Frederick C. Billings lose heavily? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did not Stockwell deliver you a check to square up his losses? A.—I don't remember anything about it.

Q.—Was not Billings interested with Stockwell in his operations? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Was not Masterton? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Were you before the Congressional Committee? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you testify before that committee that there were entries on the books of the Pacific Mail Company of loans that were never made to your firm? A.—Some questions were asked me before that committee about an amount of $650,000, and I told the committee that I knew nothing about it.

Q.—On April 16, 1872, was not a check given you by the Pacific Mail Company for $183,600; on the 17th, one for $85,500, and another for $19,000, and on the 19th one for $162,887 50, and another for $175,800? A.—Yes; they were given to me for stock delivered to the company.

Q.—Will you state to whose credit these amounts last given were placed? A.—All these amounts were for stock delivered to the Pacific Mail Company through Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—I call your attention to a check drawn in your favor on the 7th of March, 1872, for $300,000, and ask you if you have any record of it on your books? A.—I have no record of it at that date.

The check was shown witness and identified by him, and he was asked why it was not entered on his books. A.—This check, and another given by the company on the 9th of the same month for $318,000, are both entered on our books on the 9th of that month; I presume the check of the 7th was not entered until the 9th because it was not paid till then; the check for $300,000 was for 6,000 shares of Pacific Mail, and the check for $318,000 for 5,300 shares of that stock.

Q.—Do you not remember that you could not get the $300,000 check without the intervention of Mr. Stockwell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who usually went to the Pacific Mail Company's office for your firm? A.—We usually sent messengers.

Q.—Were not negotiations had preceding the delivery of checks to you by the Pacific Mail Company? A.—It is probable that Mr. Stockwell ordered stock, and directed checks to be sent for it.

Q.—Can't you tell how long it would take for you to give a statement from your books of Mr. Stockwell's transactions with your firm? A.—About six months.

Q.—Were they so voluminous as that? A.—That last answer was somewhat of an exaggeration.

Q.—Can't you give the pages in your books on which these transactions are entered? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—How long a period did Mr. Stockwell's transactions with your firm cover? A.—From January to November, 1872.

Q.—What was the total amount involved? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—How many shares of stock have passed between you? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Did you render an account to Mr. Stockwell? A.—I did.

The examination was here adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

RUBENSTEIN'S DEFENSE CLOSED.

ALL THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION TAKEN—THE CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR THE PRISONER.

The testimony in the Rubenstein case was concluded at 12:40 P. M. yesterday, and at 1:20 the prisoner's counsel began his argument. The court-room and corridors were crowded, and the yard on the Livingston street side of the Court-house was packed all the afternoon with a crowd of persons, who waited patiently until after 5 o'clock to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as he was brought out after the adjournment of the court. The prisoner appeared a little stronger yesterday than on the day before, but he certainly is, what his counsel characterized him during the course of his remarks in summing up, "a swarth, fragile, diseased, bleeding, dying skeleton of a man," an object of pity, if not of loathing. The first witness called was Miss Dora Copenhagen, who bought the prescription at Magnum's drug store just before Mrs. Somensky, who testified to meeting Rubinstein. She testified that she was at the drug store about 5:30 o'clock on Sunday, Dec. 12. Herman Poplinsky corroborated his wife's testimony about Rubenstein calling at his house on Sunday, Dec. 12. Mrs. Rosa Rothstein went to the wedding in company with Anna Finkelstein, and got there about 5 o'clock. Abraham Quint testified that J. P. Alexander's character was bad, and that he would not believe him under oath. Pesach N. Rubenstein, the prisoner, was called and examined briefly, his own counsel asking him but two questions, and the District Attorney but two. His testimony was as follows: I am suffering from illness, and feel feeble and weak; I fainted yesterday. Q.—Did you kill Sara Alexander? A.—Oh, no! no! The prisoner raised his hands excitedly, and spoke with emphasis.

Cross-examination.—Q.—Will you state consecutively where you were on Sunday? A.—I do not think that I could go through the statement of all the day, as I am so weak. Q.—Are you too weak to testify? A.—I desire to be asked from the beginning of the day. Mr. Britton—I will ask this witness no further questions. The prisoner then left the stand.

Two more witnesses were called by the defense to prove that J. P. Alexander, brother of the murdered girl, was not a man of good character, but said they would believe him under oath. The only thing they knew against him was that he did not pay his debts.

This concluded the testimony for the defense, and at 11:30 o'clock the testimony for the rebuttal was begun. Bernard Edelman, Israel Kousansky, and Solomon Nicolson were called, and testified that they never heard anything against J. P. Alexander; neither did Isidor Goldstein. Joseph Rubine belongs to the same synagogue that Alexander does, and was on the committee which recommended his admission. The committee made strict inquiries as to Alexander's character, and found it good. Charles O'Rourke, of the District Attorney's office, said that he had endeavored to subpœna Mr. Welman, one of the witnesses for the defense, but could not find him. The testimony was excluded. He was then asked if he was at No. 83 Bayard street on the evening before. He said he was. He was asked what he went there for. The question was objected to. The District Attorney said that he proposed to prove that the witness went to No. 83 Bayard street that night to subpœna a witness; that he found a number of the defense's witnesses there, and was violently ejected from the house, and that he had to call on New-York officers for protection. Counsel for defense said that if that were admitted, he would show that Mr. Mott had instructed these people that after the annoyances they had received from Zundt and others, if any of them came to the house to put them out. The court excluded the testimony. Mrs. Hannah Brooks, who had a prescription put up at Magnus' drug store immediately after Mrs. Somensky, testified that it was shortly after 4 o'clock, and before dark, when she was at the drug store. Her husband, Solomon Brooks, and sister, Jane Heiman, corroborated Mrs. Brooks' testimony. Detective Zundt was recalled and said Augusta Simon and Lizzie Koch identified Rubenstein before they came to his house. He remembered a statement of Kraemer's being written in his house; it was written by Lizzie Koch under his direction. Lizzie delivered it to the District Attorney. Nathan Levy testified as follows: I live at No. 69 Bayard street; I formerly lived at No. 83 Bayard street with my father; I left four months ago; I am eighteen years of age; I never shaved in my life; never had any more whiskers than I have now; [the prisoner is almost beardless;] I only knew Sara Alexander slightly. On cross-examination witness said: I never visited Miss Alexander; I never spoke to her in the hall; I never called her "my girl;" I have been engaged to be married for the past year; I never cut my beard with scissors; I never had anything to cut. The witness' face was examined by the jury. The father and mother of the last witness testified that they never saw any intimacy between their son and Sara Alexander.

This closed the testimony, and the court took a recess for half an hour. At 1:20 the closing argument for the defense was begun, and was concluded at 5 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE ORVIS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE SUN.

Judge Van Brunt rendered a decision yesterday on a motion for a bill of particulars, recently made before him in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, by the plaintiff in the case of Charles E. Orvis against the *Sun* for an alleged libel, the damages being estimated at $20,000. The answer avers that the article published is true. Judge Van Brunt in his opinion says that the only authority cited by the plaintiff is the case of Tilton vs. Beecher. "It seems to have been assumed," continues he, "that the Court of Appeals in the decision of that case has put forth some new and hitherto unfamiliar doctrines with reference to the granting of applications for bills of particulars." An examination, however, of the case shows, he holds, that the decision in question was strictly in accordance with the practice before the Code, and is in entire harmony with section 158 of the Code. Judge Van Brunt then gives a careful analysis of the case, and of the decisions under the Code, and says that under section 158 of the latter the power of the court to order a bill of particulars is limited to the case of a claim being made upon one party or the other, and it is the particulars of this claim which can be ordered. "The use of the word 'claim' in this connection," he says, "clearly refers to a demand for affirmative relief, and is used in the same sense as the word 'demand,' and could never be applied to a mere defense. The answer in this case sets up merely a defense, and makes no claim whatever as against the plaintiff, and therefore, by the Code, no power is conferred upon the court to order a bill of particulars to be furnished by the defendant. It would therefore appear that the motion should be denied. But Hon. J. F. Daly, in this court, in a case brought by this plaintiff against the editors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for damages for an alleged libel, having held that the court had power to grant a bill of particulars in a case like the present, although of a different opinion, I am constrained to follow his decision until reversed by the General Term. I shall therefore order that the defendants furnish a bill of particulars, showing who the persons were who suspected plaintiff's honesty, and instituted inquiries and learned that his record was not good; in what newspapers at Toronto the plaintiff advertised for clerks, the names of the clerks he engaged and of whom he got rid; the nature of the different kinds of business transacted by the plaintiff in Chicago partaking of the nature of swindles; from whom he received consignments while in Centre street, and to whom he failed to account; also the names of the persons swindled by the plaintiff by the means of notes indorsed by Reed."

SUIT FOR LOSS OF A BARGE.

The case of Herman F. Bauer against the Lorillard Steam-ship Company was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff, it appeared, was the owner of the barge Rhinebeck, which their agents, Bloomer & Co., offered to furnish to the defendants for use at piers Nos. 33 and 34 North River. In March, 1870, a contract for that purpose was executed. The plaintiff complained that the defendants were so negligent in the use of the vessel that they broke it and finally sunk it; $1,226 78 were claimed as damages. The barge was to convey freight to the defendants' steamers. The defendants claimed that had the barge not been rotten at the outset, it would not have sunk. As it was, it carried down with it $4,000 of the defendants' freight, and this was put in as an offset to the plaintiff's claim. The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A VAGRANT.

Mary Barbara was recently committed by a Police Magistrate as a vagrant on the testimony of a policeman that she "was sitting down in Barclay street and was begging and soliciting alms from persons passing along," and that he "believes said Mary to be a vagrant, viz., an idle person who has no visible means to maintain herself, and lives without employment," and upon her own affidavit—"I am poor, am married, and have five children, and can't get work." Her release was asked for in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on habeas corpus. Mr. William V. Leary, of the District Attorney's office, contended that the evidence was sufficient under the statute, but Judge Lawrence decided otherwise, saying he did not think that every poor person who asked for alms should for that reason alone be adjudged a vagrant. He therefore directed the woman's discharge.

SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

On Monday night last as John Kirwan, of No. 241 Monroe street, was lying in bed, he heard a suspicious noise and raised an alarm. Scarcely had he done so when a stranger, who had gained entrance to the room, sprang upon him, pointed a pistol at his head, and seized a pair of pantaloons and a shirt, the property of the terrified man, with which he made off. Officer Dixon, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who saw the thief leave the premises, gave chase, and arrested him. On being taken to the station-house the prisoner gave the name of Morris Moriarty, and said he lived on Scammel street. On being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Bell in the Court of General Sessions, Moriarty pleaded guilty to robbery in the first degree. Recorder Hackett expressed his unwillingness to send young men to the State Prison for long periods, but said the interests of the public demanded that he should make an example of such desperadoes as the prisoner had acknowledged himself to be. His Honor then sentenced Moriarty to fifteen years in the State Prison at hard labor.

COURT NOTES.

George Curtis was arrested at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday charged with robbing a lady two years ago of $200 worth of jewelry. The theft was alleged to have been committed at the Grand Central in 1874 during a visit of the lady to the City. Curtis was held for examination by Justice Morgan.

In the case of Leon Rheims against Collector Arthur, in the United States Circuit Court, to recover alleged excessive duties paid upon importations of artificial flowers, of which cotton was claimed to be the component of chief value, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Joseph Doyle, aged twenty, of No. 129 Mott street, was arrested on Feb. 5 in the act of snatching a watch and chain from the person of George Rawlings, a resident of Brooklyn. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Doyle pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hacket to three years in the Penitentiary.

Yesterday, in the statement of the trial of the case of V. K. Stevenson against Robert W. Millbank, it was erroneously made to appear that damages were recovered from Commodore Garrison. The latter was the purchaser of the premises for the broker's commission on which the action was brought. The damages were recovered from Millbank, the vendor of the house.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, James Evan, or Aikens, a 'longshoreman, was placed on trial charged with stealing a trunk containing $200 worth of clothing, the property of Norman G. Kellogg, from an express wagon at the Hudson River Freight Depot, in Varick street. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years in the State Prison.

Judge Barrett rendered a decision in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, refusing to set aside an order of publication in the suits against the Atlantic Giant Powder Company and the Giant Powder Company of California. He holds that as these companies are the successors of a corporation doing business in the State, and as the causes of action arose here, there is no necessity for compelling the plaintiffs to proceed to California to begin suit there.

On the night of Jan. 21, Sergt. Boehme, of the Fifth Precinct, surprised two burglars who had hired a room adjoining the storage warehouse of Angell & Co., No. 44 Hudson street, and had almost broken through the dividing wall when discovered. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the burglars, who gave the names of John M. Graham and Thomas Candrew, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years each in State Prison.

Judge Donohue yesterday appointed Edward L. Parris Referee to ascertain whether it is expedient for W. A. Butler, the Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, to grant an extension of time of five years to Hugh R. Young, whose notes to the amount of $10,000 were given to the bank, Young himself having become bankrupt. Mr. Parris is also to examine as to the propriety on the Receiver's part of selling certain bonds of the bank in his possession.

The jury disagreed yesterday in the case of Philip Madan vs. Robert Sheward, the President of Dodd's Express Company, which was on trial before Judge Curtis in Part II. of the Superior Court. The action was brought to recover $547 75, the alleged value of a trunk which had been shipped by the express company to this City, and was never heard of after its shipment. The defense was that by the terms of the receipt given to the plaintiff the company's liability for loss was limited to $100.

Certified copies of all the papers and evidence in the matter of the charge against Thomas Stewart, steward of the British ship Neptune's Car, charged with an assault with intent to kill upon Richard Buckingham, mate of that vessel, were sent yesterday by United States Commissioner Osborn to the Secretary of State. The British Consul demanded the extradition of Stewart to England for trial, and he was so held by Commissioner Osborn, and a writ of certiorari taken out was afterward dismissed by Judge Blatchford. Mr. A. H. Purdy, counsel for the accused, now appeals the case to the Secretary of State.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

On the night of Jan. 17, Frederick H. C. Crake, a musician of No. 32 Spring street, left a ball room at which he had been performing, and proceeded along the Bowery on his way home. When near Houston street he was attacked by two men, one of whom struck him on the head with some blunt instrument, felling him to the ground, while the other robbed him of his flute and piccolo, valued at $115. Next day Officer Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct, saw Terence McKenna, aged twenty, of No. 969 First avenue, attempting to pawn a flute, and took him into custody. McKenna said the flute had been given him by John Grant, of No. 522 East Thirteenth street, and on proceeding to the house of the latter, the officer found the missing piccolo in possession of Grant's father. Crake identified his property, and recognized McKenna as one of the men who had assaulted and robbed him, but failed to identify Grant. The relatives of Grant swore that the musical instruments had been brought into the house by James, one of the sons, and not John. McKenna attempted to prove an alibi, one of the witnesses on his behalf being a young woman to whom he was to have been married the day after his arrest. The jury found Grant not guilty, and convicted McKenna of receiving stolen goods, with a recommendation to mercy. Recorder Hackett sentenced McKenna to two years in State Prison.

LIABILITY FOR FORGED CHECKS.

The case of the Germania Bank against William Kilian was brought to trial before Judge Curtis, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday. Kilian, it appeared, deposited with the plaintiff, during a period of two years, fifteen checks, amounting in all to $1,320 26, drawn by various parties on his own account, on different banks. All the checks purported to be indorsed by the New-York Mercantile Journal Company. The indorsements, however, were discovered to be forged, and the Germania Bank, being compelled to repay them to the banks on which they were drawn, now demands the money back from the defendant, whose explanation is that the Journal Company had in its employ a man named William Schott, that he received the checks from the latter in the ordinary course of business, with Schott's indorsement as well as the company's, and that Schott, as the Superintendent of the company, had the right to indorse the company's checks. Even if, however, the latter statement were not true, the company, he claimed, was so negligent in allowing these transactions to go on for years that they were now estopped from denying the genuineness of the indorsement, and further, that the banks which knew the signatures of Schott and of the company were also negligent in not discovering the error until after Schott had become insolvent, so that the defendant was debarred from being reimbursed by Schott. The Germania Bank also should not have received back the checks, as he had notified them not to do so, because of his having a good defense to them. The case is still on.

A WIFE ABANDONS HER HUSBAND.

Suit was begun yesterday in the Marine Court by Charles Menzel, against George Weisheimer, to recover $2,000 damages for the alleged alienation of his wife from him. The plaintiff formerly kept Menzel's Hotel, at No. 29 Bowery, and states that he was married to his wife Minna in 1860, and had three children by her, and he alleges that she was enticed away from him by the defendant, with whom she is now living at No. 127 East Broadway. Upon the affidavits of Menzel and one or two other persons Judge McAdam issued an order of arrest, and Weisheimer, who keeps a wholesale wine and liquor establishment at No. 74 Bowery, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Bollet, and held in $2,000 bail, which amount he promptly furnished.

ANOTHER DISHONEST LETTER-CARRIER.

Mr. Sharrett, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, yesterday successfully cleared up the mystery consequent upon the disappearance of two registered letters, and brought the guilty party forward. In this instance the party was Mark K. Jeuther, a letter-carrier of Station E, the same station that has brought Bissinsky to grief. Upon Jan. 17 and 19 respectively two registered letters were given him for delivery, and in a short time afterward complaints were received of their non-delivery. Inquiries were at once instituted, but in the meantime Jeuther had left the City upon a short vacation. Thursday morning he returned, and was brought before Mr. Sharrett, when he admitted that he had appropriated the contents of the missing letters, one of which contained $3 and the other $11. The letters, he said, had been destroyed, and by signing the receipts to both he had delayed detection. The accused, who has been a carrier at Station E since June, 1875, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held in $2,500 bail for further examination.

COFFEE-ROASTING DECLARED A NUISANCE.

The case of John Patten against William J. Stitt was heard and decided before Chief Justice Monell and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff, who is the proprietor of the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich street, brought the action to recover $5,000 damages from the defendant for a trespass and nuisance. The latter carried on the business of coffee-roasting in the rear of the hotel, and put beams in the rear wall of the plaintiff's premises. During the war he also carried on his business night and day. The effect of all this, as claimed by the defendant, was to jar his building, to prevent his guests from sleeping, and the dust and soot from the business soiled the hotel rooms and made them in some degree untenantable. In defense it was urged that Stitt carried on a legitimate business and used all proper precautions to prevent a nuisance. The defendant conceded the fact of the trespass, but urged that the plaintiff was only entitled to recover nominal damages therefor. The court charged that, as far as the trespass was concerned, the plaintiff was entitled to nominal damages merely, but that if the jury found there was a nuisance they should estimate the amount of damages for that. The jury brought in a verdict of $1,600 for the plaintiff. Charles Jones appeared for the plaintiff, and Samuel E. Lyon represented the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Weber vs. Weber et al.—Granted.

Bage vs. Astor Fire Insurance Company.—As there is judgment in favor of the defendants, I do not see why the Receiver should pay $1,000 and release a judgment for over $1,600.

Huersted vs. Cohen.—Mr. Hursted's affidavit should state that there are no infants. It states through a clerical error that there are no defendants.

Reuton vs. Durant.—Motion denied.

Huestermendia vs. Mayorga et al.—Motion denied, with costs. Memorandum.

Granted.—Hatch vs. Creagh; New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Gayton et al.; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Joy; Merriam vs. Demorest; Tully vs. Tully; Grinnell vs. Dalley.

By Judge Barrett.

Langdon vs. Gray et al.—Nos. 1 and 2.—Let ex parte orders be prepared in each suit, with notice of settlement for Monday next at 11 A. M.

Buckes vs. Mead; Heatherton vs. Heatherton.—Orders granted.

Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order settled.

Matter of Gilman.—Report confirmed except as to the recommendation at the close of the opinion; as to that, I am not as at present advised prepared to make the order which the petitioner seeks, but I will reserve the point until I have seen and conferred with M. C. M. Whitney.

Matter of the Atlantic Giant Powder Company et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Willking vs. Willking.—Motion denied for want of proof that defendant has means, and without prejudice to a renewal of application.

Harmans vs. Wilson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Martens et al. vs. Martens et al.—Bond for guardian ad litem approved.

Stewart et al. vs. Lindman et al.; Hall vs. Cowdrey et al.; Heneguin vs. Butterfield.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Orvis vs. Doane.—Opinion.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases were heard:

No. 142.—*Stone vs. Towne et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Mississippi. The sole question in this case is whether a certain judgment, confessed by one Woodman, in favor of the appellant, was an honest and valid judgment, or was void for fraud and collusion. The court below found it to be fraudulent and void. It is here contended that the court was brought to this erroneous conclusion by admitting improper evidence, and by the exclusion of legal evidence; and particularly in rejecting oral testimony in respect of a matter which was also contained in written books but not necessarily so, and ruling that the books contained the only legal evidence while they were in existence. This ruling is said to be unexampled. Wright & Lowe for plaintiff; Joseph Casey for appellees.

No. 143.—*Lofenstein vs. United States.*—Error to the Court of Claims.—The claimant sought to recover damages for not getting certain hides which he had contracted for with the proper officer. The contract was that he should have all the hides of beef cattle slaughtered for the Indians at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, for a certain period, which the Superintendent of Indian affairs at that place should not decide were required for the comfort of the Indians. The court below decided for the Government, holding that in the first place the officer making the contract was not authorized to make it, and that in any case there could be no recovery, because the cattle were ultimately turned over to the Indians on foot, and the United States did no slaughtering. It is contended here that as hides are not subsistence supplies, they are not within the regulations requiring sale under advertisement for bids, and that to say that because the cattle were turned over to the Indians alive the contract was avoided, would be to allow an entire departure from the understanding between the parties when the contract was made, and that the court will not permit such a perversion of its terms. C. F. Peck for claimant; E. B. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, for Government.

No. 146.—*Raymond vs. Thomas.*—Error to the Supreme Court of South Carolina.—In this case foreclosure and sale were ordered by the State court of certain property held by the plaintiff in error; but before the sale occurred military orders forbid such a proceeding in respect of any property mortgaged between 1860 and 1865, and commanded a stay of proceedings. This order was sanctioned by the Legislature of the State, but the court disregarded the orders, and, when the sale had been made by its officers, confirmed it. The questions here are, first, was this such a decision against a Federal power exercised by law, as to give a right of appeal to this court? and second, was the sale made in violation of military orders valid and binding? The plaintiff in error contends that there was no violation of the military order, because it was made subsequent to the order of the court. It is also contended that the order of Gen. Canby staying proceedings fell with his fall from power, and hence there was no violation, because the sale was made after his authority ceased, upon the representation of the State in Congress. P. Phillips for plaintiff in error; W. W. Boyce for defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued: No. 167—Hull vs. Mitcheson; argument resumed and concluded. No. 191—Henry Faucet, respondent, vs. Frederick S. Nicholls, appellant; argued by George B. Bradley, of counsel for appellant, and by W. B. Ruggles for respondent. No. 169—James Walstenholme et al., appellants, vs. the Walstenholme Manufacturing Company, respondent; argued by Benjamin H. Austin, of counsel for appellants, and by E. C. Sprague for respondent. Case still on. Adjourned.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Feb. 14: Nos. 196, 199, 199½, 200, 202, 203, 170, 205.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

TRIAL OF CAPT. M'DONNELL FOR BREAKING INTO DISORDERLY HOUSES—ARRAIGNMENT OF TWENTY-SIX OFFICERS FOR NEGLECT.

Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, was placed on trial yesterday before Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Voorhis, on charges of improper conduct preferred against him by Charles Harft, of No. 102 Prince street. The complainant is the lessee of the premises Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Greene street, which until recently were the most notorious bawdy houses in the Eighth Ward, and it required the most persistent efforts of Capt. McDonnell to break them up and dislodge the disorderly inmates. Harft now complains that Capt. McDonnell, without legal authority, on two occasions, namely, Jan. 14 and 21, broke into the houses, forced open the front and rear doors with a "jimmy," broke the doors and locks and so defaced the walls that he has been unable to let the houses since. He has also instituted a civil suit for $2,000 in the Marine Court against the Captain for damages to his property. A large number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but they failed to establish the allegations as set forth in the affidavit of the complainant. Capt. McDonnell, in his defense, showed the evil character of the houses and their occupants, and proved that the charge against him of forcing the doors with a "jimmy," breaking locks, and damaging the building had no foundation in fact. The case was referred to the board for decision.

Six Sergeants, eight Roundsmen, and twelve patrolmen were arraigned before President Smith yesterday charged with having failed to report to the station-house and cause the removal of a dead dog lying in the street. The carcass of the dog was allowed to lie at the corner of Clinton and Stanton streets from Saturday, Jan. 29, to Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 2, and during that time was made an object of sport by all the idle boys in the neighborhood, who dragged it about the street, so that its position was continually changed. The residents of the neighborhood were greatly shocked at this outrage on decency, and on several occasions during the interval named called the attention of the patrolmen on post to the fact, but no attention was paid to it until Wednesday afternoon, when the decomposed body of the dog, which by this time emitted a most disgusting stench, was removed. The neglect of the Police was reported to Inspector Dilks, who investigated the matter, and learned that the officers named above were at different times during the interval that the dog was allowed to remain in the street on patrol in the immediate vicinity, and ordered charges to be made against all. On the trial yesterday, the facts as stated above were testified to by Roundsman John S. Folk, of the First District, and M. C. Durer, who lives in the neighborhood. The accused, in their defense, testified that they had not seen the dead body of the dog, and that their attention was not called to it in any way. The case was referred to the board.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Patrolmen Lehme, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and White, of the Fifth Precinct, were dismissed for not properly patrolling their respective posts. Doorman Murphy, of the Tenth Precinct, was dismissed for being absent without leave, and D. J. Quinlan was appointed a patrolman.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 73	900 Rock Island.....109¼
1,500 do.......... 72⅞	200 do.......s3.109
1,000 St. Paul C. S. F. 87½	200 do............109
4,000 do.........c. 87½	105 N. Y. C. & Hud...113½
19,000 St. Paul 1st I.	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 19¼
& M.......... 92½	400 do.......... 19
10,000 North-west. C.	400 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 29
C. G. Bds...b3. 90¼	200 do.......... 29
50 Pacific Mail..... 35¼	100 Tol. & Wabash..s3. 5⅞
100 Erie Railway..s3. 16¾	450 Del. Lack. & W...117¼
1300 Western Union.. 77½	600 do.......... 117⅛
100 do.......c. 77½	500 do.......... 117⅛
100 do.......... 77⅝	400 do.......... 117
200 do.......s3. 77¼	34 do.......... 116¾
100 do.......... 77¼	100 At. & Pac. Pf...b3. 5½
500 do.......... 77⅝	200 St. Paul......... 43¼
600 do.......c. 77⅝	700 do.......... 43⅜
130 New-Jersey Cen...107	500 do.......... 43¼
200 do.......... 106½	800 do.......... 43⅛
100 do.......... 106	600 do.......... 43
100 do.......... 105½	400 do.......... 42⅞
100 Union Pacific..... 68½	200 do.......... 43
10 do.......... 69	100 do.......c. 43
1000 Lake Shore...... 66¼	200 do.......... 43⅛
1000 do.......s3. 66¼	400 do.......... 43¼
500 do.......... 66⅛	900 do.......... 43⅛
1200 do.......s3. 66	100 do.......... 43¼
1000 do.......... 66	200 St. Paul Pf...... 79¾
50 do.......... 65⅞	800 do.......... 79⅞
1400 do.......s3. 66	10 do.......... 79½
100 do.......... 66⅛	400 do.......... 80
100 do.......c. 66⅛	100 do.......... 79⅞
100 do.......s7. 66	300 do.......... 79¾
300 do.......... 66	200 do.......... 79⅝
1100 do.......... 66⅛	100 do.......... 79½
100 do.......c. 66⅛	100 do.......... 79¾
500 do.......s3. 66	100 do.......... 79⅝
500 Lake Shore.....s3. 65⅞	200 C. C. & I. C...... 5⅛
1600 North-western.. 42¾	100 Mich. Central.... 60½
400 do.......s3. 42⅝	400 Ohio & Miss...... 22
1500 do.......... 42¾	100 do.......... 22⅛
200 do.......b3. 42⅞	100 do.......... 22
100 do.......s3. 42¾	600 do.......... 21⅞
200 North-west. Pf... 63½	200 do.......... 22
100 do.......... 63⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 14

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,500 U. S. 5-20 C.	$20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40
called bs.......114⅝	C.........12.120¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20, C.,	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81,
'65, N........12.119⅜	C.........12.117¾
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81,
'67........12.121¾	C.........b.c.117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, '77....101	100 Adams Ex....b.c.110⅜
10,000 D. of Col. 3.65s.. 73	100 do.......... 110½
3,000 do.......... 73⅛	1300 C. & N.W....b.c. 42¾
3,000 Va. 6s, C., 2d s. 45½	500 do.......b3. 42⅞
4,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s..109½	1900 do.......... 42¾
6,000 do.......b.c.109⅜	200 do.......b.c. 42⅞
10,000 L. & W. B. C. 98½	100 C. & N.W. Pf...b.c. 63½
1,000 M. & St. P. 1.	100 do.......b60. 63⅝
& M. Div....... 92½	100 do.......... 63⅝
6,000 do.......b.c. 92⅜	800 do.......... 63½
3,000 M. & St. P., C. S. F. 87½	200 Union Pac.....b.c. 68½
10,000 do.......b.c. 87⅝	200 Cen. R. of N. J....b.c.105½
10,000 C. & N.W. Con.102	150 do.......b.c.105½
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 78½	50 do.......... 105¼
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.104⅜	300 do.......... 106
2,000 U. Pac. S. F. b.c. 96	100 do.......... 106½
12,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 88¼	20 do.......... 105¾
4,000 St. L. & I. M... 96¾	200 do.......... 106¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103⅝	100 do.......... 106
4,000 L. & N. Con., '98. 90½	100 do.......... 106⅛
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,	100 do.......... 106⅛
Conv.......b.c. 82	100 Chi. & R. I. b.c.b3.109¼
150 Ger. Amer. Bank. 79	100 do.......... 109
5 Market Bank.... 121½	100 do.......... 108⅞
20 Merchants' Bank.119	100 do.......b3.109
30 Del. & H. Canal..121½	200 T., W. & W...b.c. 5½
100 Con. Coal....b.c. 48	200 do.......... 5⅝
100 Amer. Coal...b.c. 57	100 do.......... 5½
600 At. & P. Tel...b.c. 20¼	600 C., M. & S. P....b.c. 43
15 American Ex. b.c. 62	100 do.......... 42⅞
70 do.......... 62¼	100 do.......... 42⅞
100 West. Un....b.c.s3. 77¼	400 do.......... 42¾
1300 do.......... 77	300 do.......b3. 43
300 do.......... 76⅞	100 do.......b30. 43
300 do.......... 77	100 do.......b60. 43
100 do.......... 77⅛	100 do.......... 42⅞
100 do.......c. 77⅛	100 C. M. & S. P. Pf. b.c. 79¼
100 do.......s3. 77	100 do.......... 79⅜
800 do.......... 77	100 do.......c. 79½
100 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 35½	700 do.......s3. 79¼
100 do.......c. 35½	200 do.......... 79¼
100 do.......... 35½	100 do.......s3. 79⅜
1800 do.......... 35⅜	300 do.......s3. 79
100 do.......s3. 35⅝	200 Del., L. & W..b.c.116
700 do.......... 35⅝	224 do.......... 116¼
300 do.......... 35¾	25 do.......... 116¾
600 do.......... 35⅝	125 do.......... 117
500 Erie Railway.b.c. 16¾	200 do.......... 117¼
100 do.......s3. 16¾	320 do.......... 117½
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 60	100 do.......... 117
50 Illinois Cen....b.c. 99⅜	10 C., Bur. & Q...b.c.119½
205 U. S. Express....... 70	45 St. L., I. M. & So. b.c. 22
200 do.......b.c. 69½	100 do.......... 22¼
50 do.......... 70	100 do.......... 23
100 do.......... 70¼	200 Pac. of Mo....b.c. 13⅞
100 do.......... 71	100 do.......... 13⅜
50 do.......... 71	100 do.......... 13½
100 do.......... 71¼	35 N.Y., N. H. & H. b.c.150¼
300 do.......... 71⅛	200 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 18½
430 do.......... 71¼	100 do.......c. 18¼
3000 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 66	100 do.......s3. 18¾
400 do.......s3. 65⅞	100 do.......... 19
1000 do.......... 65¾	100 do.......... 18¾
1800 do.......... 65⅜	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c. 28¼
2700 do.......... 65⅝	100 do.......... 28½
900 do.......s3. 65⅝	200 do.......... 28¼
600 do.......... 65½	800 Atlan. & P. Pf. b.c. 5¼
100 do.......... 65½	50 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 22⅛
100 do.......... 65¾	200 do.......... 21⅝
100 do.......b3. 65⅞	100 do.......b3. 21¾
	500 do.......... 21¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C.,	1100 Lake Shore..... 65⅞
'65.........c.117½	100 do.......... 66
500 U. S. 5-20, R.,	100 do.......b3. 66
'65, N.......c.119¼	100 do.......s3. 65⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	100 do.......... 65⅞
'67.........c.121⅝	100 do.......b3. 65⅞
5,000 U. S. C. 5s, '81.117⅝	500 North-western... 42⅞
25,000 N. W. C. C. G. B. 90⅛	100 North-west. Pf... 63⅝
1,000 U. Pac. L. G...101⅜	300 N. J. Central.... 106¾
4,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 87½	100 do.......... 106½
100 Western Union.. 77⅛	100 do.......... 106¾
200 do.......b3. 77¼	700 St. Paul......... 43
100 do.......b3. 77⅛	200 St. Paul Pf....b3. 79⅜
200 U. S. Express...... 71½	300 do.......... 79¼
70 Michigan Cen.... 60	200 do.......... 79½
400 Pacific Mail..... 36	200 D. L. & West.... 117
100 do.......... 35⅞	100 do.......... 116¾
600 do.......b3. 36	200 Ohio & Miss..... 21⅞
400 do.......... 36	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 19
200 do.......b3. 35⅞	100 do.......s3. 19
500 Rock Island...b3.109	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29
600 do.......... 109	200 St. L. & Iron M... 23

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,
'65......b.c.117⅝	'67......... 121¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	2,000 U. S. 5s, C.,
'65, N........ 119⅜	'81.......b.c.117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	50,000 do......... 117⅞
'65, N........ 119⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 73	550 Ill. Cen......b.c. 99¼
9,000 O. & M. C. B. b.c. 98¾	400 do.......... 99⅜
10,000 O. & M. C. S.	100 Cen. of N. J...b.c.106½
F.......b.c. 99	200 C. & R. I....b.c.b3.109¼
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.115	300 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 63¾
10,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 95	200 Chic. & N.W..b.c. 42¾
7,000 C. & N.W. Con.102	600 do.......... 42⅞
5,000 B., C. R. & M.	1000 do.......b3. 43
1st......b.c. 46	350 do.......... 43
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 82	1100 do.......... 43⅛
2,000 do.......... 82¼	800 do.......... 43¼
25,000 C. Pac. 1st, San	800 do.......... 43⅜
Joaq. Branch. 94½	2500 do.......... 43¼
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 53	100 Tol., W. & W...b.c. 5⅝
100 D. & H. C. Co. b.c.121⅛	18 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.101½
30 W. U. Tel....b.c. 77⅝	300 C., M. & St. P...b.c. 43⅛
100 do.......... 77⅛	300 do.......b3. 43
200 do.......b3. 77¼	300 do.......... 43¼
100 do.......... 77¼	100 Chic., M. & St. P.
50 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 71	Pref.....b.c.b3. 79⅜
10 do.......... 70½	100 do.......c. 79⅜
100 do.......... 71¼	300 do.......c. 79½
100 Adams Ex....... 110¾	100 do.......c. 79½
100 Wells-F. Ex...b.c. 88¾	300 do.......... 79⅝
10 do.......... 88½	100 do.......... 79⅝
100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 35⅞	500 do.......... 79¾
200 do.......b10. 36	200 D., L. & W...b.c.116¾
100 do.......... 36	100 do.......b60.116¾
1000 do.......... 36⅛	25 C., B. & Q....b.c.119¼
400 do.......s3. 36⅛	100 C. & Alton...b.c.105
100 do.......b10. 36	100 O. & Miss..b.c.u.r. 21⅞
600 Erie Railw'y..b.c. 16⅞	100 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 19⅜
300 L.S.& M.So..b.c.b3. 65⅞	100 do.......... 19½
100 do.......s3. 65¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref... 29½
700 do.......... 65⅞	100 do.......b.c. 29½
300 do.......... 66	200 do.......... 29⅝
1200 do.......b3. 66⅛	30 Alt. & T. H. pf. b.c. 22
100 do.......... 66⅛	100 Pac. of Mo. b.c.b3. 13½
100 do.......s3. 66	100 do.......... 14
600 do.......... 66⅛	300 St. L., K. C. & N.
100 Panama...b.c.s3.130⅛	Pref.......b.c. 29

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅜	100 North-west. Pf... 63⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 96	500 do.......b3. 64
5,000 do.......... 95⅞	100 do.......... 64¼
10,000 Can. S. 1st, c. on 69¾	300 do.......... 64½
19,000 N.W.C.C.G.Bs. 90¼	100 do.......... 64⅝
5,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88	1200 do.......... 64¾
200 Consol. Coal...s3. 47½	900 do.......... 64½
100 Mar. a. p........ 10	300 do.......... 64½
1400 West. Union....... 77⅝	100 C., C. C. & I... 56¼
100 do.......s3. 77⅝	100 Rock Island..b3.109¼
20 Adams Ex....... 111	200 Tol. & Wab..... 5⅞
10 do.......b60.111¼	200 St. Paul...... 43¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 88¾	400 do.......... 43⅜
150 do.......... 88¾	400 do.......... 43½
200 Harlem...... 139⅞	300 do.......... 43⅜
400 do.......b3.140	600 do.......... 43⅛
100 Pacific Mail.... 36	100 St. Paul Pref.... 79⅜
100 do.......s3. 35⅞	200 do.......... 79¾
200 do.......b3. 36	120 do.......... 79¾
100 do.......... 36	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22
1200 Lake Shore..... 66⅛	100 do.......... 21⅞
1300 do.......... 66⅛	100 do.......... 21⅞
3300 do.......... 66¼	100 do.......... 22
100 do.......s3. 66⅛	400 Han. & St. Jo..... 19⅝
3500 do.......... 66⅛	100 do.......... 19¾
1100 do.......... 66¼	50 do.......... 19⅞
600 do.......... 66⅛	100 do.......b3. 19⅞
500 do.......b3. 66¼	100 do.......... 20
100 Michigan Cen.... 60½	300 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29½
20 Panama........ 130	100 do.......b3. 30
150 Ill. Central.... 99⅜	300 St. Louis & I. M... 22
100 do.......... 99¼	100 do.......... 24
300 North-western.. 43⅛	100 do.......... 24½
500 do.......... 43¼	100 do.......... 24¼
200 do.......... 43⅜	100 do.......... 24
600 do.......... 43⅜	200 do.......b3. 25
800 do.......... 43½	200 St. L. & K. C.... 5½
400 do.......... 43⅝	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.... 29½
100 do.......... 43½	200 do.......... 30
100 Kan. & Texas..b3. 8¾	200 do.......... 30½
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 5½	83 Morris & Essex.103¾

FRIDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was somewhat more active than on yesterday, but outside the speculation in the Western railroad shares the market presented no feature of particular interest. North-western, both common and preferred, was conspicuously strong, the former advancing to 43½ and the latter to 64¾, without any reaction at the close. The news from Madison that the Wisconsin Assembly, by a vote of 67 to 31, had ordered the Vance bill repealing the Potter law to a third reading, thus assuring the passage of the measure, accounts for the buoyancy of this stock. It is stated officially that the repeal of the Potter law will enable the company to resume dividends upon the preferred stock this year. St. Paul common, after a slight decline in the opening dealings, advanced to 43⅝, and closed at 43⅛. The preferred rose to 80, and subsequently reacted to 79⅝. Lake Shore ranged between 66½ and 65½, and closed at the higher quotation. Western Union was comparatively neglected. The extreme prices for the stock were 76⅞ and 77½, and the closing quotation 77⅞. Pacific Mail advanced from 35½ to 36⅛, and was firm in the final dealings. Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off to 18½, and afterward advanced to 20, while the preferred, after an early decline to 28¼, rose to 30. The reported difficulties in the coal-mining districts cause continued weakness in New-Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The former to-day declined to 105½, and the latter to 116. Both stocks showed a recovery at the close. Outside of these shares, investment stocks were strong and higher. Express stocks were buoyant, and the highest prices current for a long time were established.

There was an easy feeling in money to-day, and all the business in call loans was at 3@4 ℘ cent. The large lenders of money, such as the banks and trust companies, have difficulty in finding employment for their surplus capital, even at these low rates, and we hear of loans on Government bonds at 2½ ℘ cent., some of the large dealers being pressed to take round amounts on time at that rate. The demand for money is not active from any quarter, especially from Stock Exchange borrowers, and should the demand from the latter sensibly increase, it is hardly probable that it would influence the market more than temporarily. In discounts the rates for prime names range from 4½ to 6½ ℘ cent., with the supply small. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities steady for consols, and firm for United States bonds. Three months' discounts in the open market were ⅛ higher than yesterday, the rate now being 3¾ ℘ cent. To-day the fortnightly settlements were made at the Stock Exchange. Consols for money closed at 94⅛, and for the account at 94⅛@94¼; old 1865s at 106⅛@106¼; 1867s at 109½@109⅝; 10-40s at 105⅞@105⅞; ex-coupon and new 5s at 106@106¼. Illinois Central sold at 90 after the close of regular business. At Amsterdam North-western preferred was quoted at 56¼. The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany showed an increase of 9,269,000 marks for the week ending yesterday. The sterling exchange market was firm, and at the opening the rate for demand bills was advanced to $4 90, said to be caused by maturing settlements. Actual business was at $4 85½@$4 85¾ for long and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for short sterling, with the transactions moderate in amount. Gold was firm and sold at 112⅞@113, closing at the latter figure, against 112⅞ yesterday. Holders of cash gold were not compelled to pay the late dear rates for carrying, loans having been made from 3 to 1 ℘ cent., and in exceptional instances "flat." The advance in demand sterling and the indisposition of the bankers to draw will lead to the first important shipments of gold coin this year by to-morrow's European steamers, the engagements to-day footing up $450,000. Should the present rates of exchange be maintained the outflow of specie will probably be larger next week, but in this connection it may be stated that the specie average of the banks is much stronger than last year, when the shipments of gold were considerably in excess of those since Jan. 1 this year. At San Francisco to-day $40,000 coin was shipped for the East.

The Government bond market presented the same features which have characterized this department for some time past, viz., the active demand from financial institutions and the small supply of floating bonds; 10-40s sold up to 120¼, and new 5s to 117⅞, the demand for these issues and the 5-20s of 1867 being noticeably large. Railroad bonds were strong. Some large transactions took place in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon Gold bonds at 90⅛@90¼. Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking fund sold as high as 88, an advance of 2 ℘ cent. since Thursday morning. The Pacific issues were in demand at yesterdays advance. Among the defaulted roads Canada Southern firsts, coupon on, sold at 69¾; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts at 46, and C. C. and I. C. firsts at 53. State bonds were dull, except for District of Columbia 3.65s, which advanced to 73@73⅛.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $2,425,267, and the amount marketed $2,424,072. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 are $12,731,386, and the total amount marketed $12,917,746.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

Gold receipts	$414,265 66
Gold payments	332,126 82
Gold balance	46,626,031 45
Currency receipts	389,130 02
Currency payments	560,072 19
Currency balance	36,669,638 87
Customs	360,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 11.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅝*	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅝	121¾
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central	113¼	113⅜
Rock Island	109¼	109¼
Pacific Mail	35½	36
St. Paul	43	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅜	79⅝
Lake Shore	66⅜	66½
North-western	42⅝	43½
North-western Preferred	63⅝	64½
Western Union	77½	77⅞
Union Pacific	69	68½
Wabash	5⅞	5¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	117⅝	116¾
New-Jersey Central	107¾	106½
Panama	130⅛	130⅛
Erie	16¾	16⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	22	22
C., C. & I. C	5¼	5⅛
Harlem	138½	140

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113½	113⅜	100
Harlem	140	139½	600
Erie	16⅞	16¾	1,300
Lake Shore	66½	65½	38,400
Wabash	5⅞	5⅜	900
North-western	43½	42⅝	22,700
North-western Preferred	64¾	63⅜	5,300
Rock Island	109¼	108⅞	3,000
Delaware and Hudson Canal	121⅛	121⅛	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅜	42¾	9,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	80	79	6,800
Chicago and Alton	105	105	100
Del., Lack. and Western	117½	116	2,753
New-Jersey Central	107	105½	2,150
Michigan Central	60⅝	60	370
Illinois Central	99⅜	99¼	1,630
Union Pacific	69⅛	68½	300
C., C., C. and I.	56¼	56¼	100
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	18½	2,350
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	30	28¼	1,900
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅛	21⅝	3,150
Atlantic and Pacific Pf	5½	5¼	500
Missouri Pacific	14	13½	800
Panama	130⅛	130⅛	100
Western Union	77½	76⅞	9,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20¼	20¼	600
Pacific Mail	36⅛	35⅜	8,350
Consolidation Coal	48	47½	300
Iron Mountain	25	23	1,170
Adams Express	110¾	110⅜	330
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	89	88⅜	350
American Express	64½	63½	290
United States Express	71¼	70	1,885
St. Louis, K. C. and N	5½	5½	200
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pf	30½	29	800
Kansas and Texas	8¾	8¾	100
Mariposa	10	10	100
Total sales			128,360

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	125¼	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122½	122⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114½	.....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114½	.....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117½	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117½	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¾	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅝	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123¾
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅞	117
United States 10-40s, coupons	120⅛	120¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117¼	117⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117¾	117⅞

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $100,000 for interest and $154,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$11,355,000
Gold balances	733,530
Currency balances	942,196

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,393,716
Currency balances	3,726,294
Gold exchanges	5,268,430
Gold balances	691,731

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 31	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.104
Alabama 5s, '86..... 31	N. Y. 6s Gold L'n 1883.119
Alabama 8s, '86..... 30	N. C. 6s old, J. & J... 17
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 45	N. C. 6s, April & Oct. 17
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv. 15	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J. 54
Connecticut 6s......106	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct. 54
Georgia 6s......... 93	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 42
Ga. 7s, new bonds...103½	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O 40
Ga. 7s, indorsed....101	N.C. Fund'g Act 1866. 10
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..102	N.C. Fund'g Act 1868. 9½
Indiana 5s.........101	N.C. new bonds, J&J. 9
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77...102	N.C. new bonds, A&O. 8½
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79...102	N.C. Spl. Tax, class 1. 3¼
Ill. War Loan......102½	N.C. Spl. Tax, class 2. 2¾
Kentucky 6s.......102½	N.C. Spl. Tax, class 3. 2¾
Louisiana 6s...... 43½	Ohio 6s 1881.......105
La. 6s, new bonds.... 43½	Ohio 6s 1886.......110
La. 6s, new Flt'g Dbt. 43½	Rhode Island 6s......106
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 43½	South Carolina 6s.... 37½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 43½	S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 37½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 33	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 37½
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75. 43½	S.C. Funding Act 1866 37½
La. 8s, of 1910..... 12	S.C.L.C. 1889 J. & J.. 37½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..102	S.C.L.C. 1889 A. & O.. 37½
Michigan 6s, '83....104	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 38½
Michigan 7s, '90....109	S. C. non-f. bds...... 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100½	Tennessee 6s old..... 42
Mo. 6s, due in '78....100½	Tenn. 6s new bds..... 41
Mo. 6s, due in '79....101	Tenn. 6s new series.. 42⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '80....101	Texas 10s of 1876....103
Fund. Bds. due '94 95.102½	Virginia 6s old...... 36½
L. Bds. due '81 to '91 in.102¼	Virginia 6s n. b. 1866. 38
Asy. or Univ'y due '92.102½	Virginia 6s n. b. 1867. 38
Han. & St. Jo., due '76.100¼	Virginia 6s con. bds... 75½
Han. & St. Jo., due '86.101	Virginia 6s ex mat. c. 68½
Han. & St. Jo., due '87.101	Virginia 6s c. 2d ser.. 45
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..104¼	Dis. of Col. 3-65s 1924. 73

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st. bds..115	C., P. & Ash., o. bds.102
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds... 101½	C., P. & Ash., n. bds.104
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds...100	D., Mon. & Tol. bds.100¼
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 19	Buf. & Erie new bds.104½
Bos. H. & E. guar.... 19	Buf. & State Line 7s.102½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 45½	Lake Shore Div. bds.104
Chi. & Alton 1st......114	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d.... 96½
Joliet & Chi. 1st.....110	Mar. & Cin. 1st...... 106½
St. L. Jks'lle & C. 1st.103	Mich. C., C. 7s, 1909.103
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st.114½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....104
C. B. & Q. con. 7s....108¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....104
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s...109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.101½
C.R.I.&P.S.F.6s,'95 98½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..101½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st, n.114	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...100⅛
C.R.of N.J.1st.conv.107½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.120½
Am. D. & I. Bonds..102½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.115
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P.D.115	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85.112¼
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D. 96	Har. 1st 7s, Coup....117½
M. & S.P. 1st 7s, G.R.D. 95	North Missouri 1st... 88
M. & St. P. 1st La. C.D. 99	O. & M. Con. S. F'd. 98½
M. & S.P. 1st I.& M.D. 92⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 98½
M. & St. P. 1st I.&D. 87	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.. 78½
M. & St. P. 1st H.&D. 87	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..106⅜
M. & St. P. 1st C.&M. 94	C. P. San Jo. Branch. 94
M. & S.P. 1st con. S.F. 87	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.. 91¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F...104½	C. P. Land G't bds... 97½
Chic. & N. W. I. bs..104	Western Pacific bds. 99
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.101½	Un. Pacific 1st bds..104⅜
Chic. & N. W. E. bs. 95	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....101¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st...102¼	Union Pacific S. F... 95¾
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs. 90	So. Pac. bds. of Mo... 66¾
Chic. & N.W.R.G.bs. 89	Pacific of Mo. 1st..... 88
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s. 95¼	Pacific of Mo. 2d..... 70
Galena & Chic. Ex...105	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.1st.115
Peninsula 1st, conv.102¼	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.2d.107
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....100¼	Pitts., F.W. & C.3d.103
Winona & St. P. 1st. 80	Clev. & P. Cons. S.F.108½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S.F.109	Clev. & P. 4th S. F...102⅜
C., C., C. & I. C. bs.. 98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 52⅞
Morris & Essex 1st...117	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 96½
Morris & E. bs., 1900.102	St. L. & Iron M. 2d. 64½
Morris & E. Con......101	Alton & T. H. 1st...105
Mor. & E. 7s of 1871.109	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 88½
Mor. & E. 1st C. G...107¾	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 73
Erie 1st, extended...106½	Tol., P. & W. 1st E.D. 86
Erie 1st, indorsed...101¼	Tol., P. & W. 1st W.D. 76
Erie 2d 7s, '79......103	Tol., P. & W., 2d.... 43
Erie 3d 7s, '83......103	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s. 37
Erie 4th 7s, '80.....100¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 86
Erie 5th 7s, '88.....101	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L.D. 61
Long Dock bds.......105⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 58
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90	Tol. & Wab. C. C... 40
B., N.Y.&E. large bs. 90	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 85½
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, conv. 81½	Gt. West. 2d, 1893... 59
Dub. & S. City 1st..104	Quincy & T. 1st, 1890. 49
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.104	Ills & So. Iowa 1st... 50
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 85	Lafa., B. & M. 1st.... 65
Mich. So. 7 ℘ cent. 2d.102½	Han. & C. Mo. 1st.... 82½
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7℘c.108¾	W. Un. bds., 1900 C. 98½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106	W. Un. bds., 1900 R. 98½
Clev. & Tol., n. bds.105	

And the following for City bank shares:

American.........150	Imp. & Traders'....190
American Exchange.115½	Manhattan.........150
Butchers & Drovers'.135	Market...........119
City.............300	Mechanics'........140
Commerce.........115	Mercantile........104
Continental....... 77½	Merchants'........118¾
Corn Exchange....135	Metropolitan......126
First National....200	Ninth National..... 80
Fourth National... 91	North America..... 99
Fulton...........150	Oriental..........170
Gallatin National..129	Park..............126
German American... 79	Phenix............ 94½
Germania.........110	Republic.......... 85
Grocers'......... 94	St. Nicholas.......100
Hanover.......... 90	State of New-York..105½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103	103½
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	139	139¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	55
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	....
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	46
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105	105⅛

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11, 1876.

On this forenoon on a light run of generally common quality horned Cattle trade was moderate. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9c.@11¼c. ℘ lb. weights 5½ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 8c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights 5 to 8¾ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows rather fallen off in feeling at our last quotations. Smooth quality Veals, 9c.@11c. ℘ lb. Grass Calves, 5c. ℘ lb. Coarse quality meal-fed Calves, 4c.@6c. ℘ lb., with a few of the best to hand sold at 8c. ℘ lb. Sheep slow but firm at 5c.@7¾c. ℘ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no live Hogs on sale. Trade in City Dressed small at 9¼c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.; general sales of Hogs, 240 lb. down ℘ head, 9¾c. ℘ lb.; Hogs, 160 lb. down ℘ head, sold at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—Burchard & Merritt sold for M. Kischway 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale 34 Illinois Steers. W. Siegel sold for self 145 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 54 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 38 common Illinois Steers at 10⅛c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold on commission 11 State Oxen and Heifers at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. George Vail sold for self 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weights 7½ to 8 cwt.; 16 Michigan Oxen at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt. H. Meyers sold for H. Livingstone 99 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. S. Sutton sold for self 17 Ohio Steers, terms not obtained. Hume & Elliott sold 5 grass Calves, weight 1,310 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 98 Michigan Sheep, weight 8,190 lb., at 5⅜c. ℘ lb.; 81 Michigan Sheep, weight 7,530 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 18 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,660 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,550 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 187 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,580 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 187 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,730 lb., at 5⅛c. ℘ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—W. E. Dudley sold for McCavanagh 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9⅛c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Newman & Co. 60 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 16 Illinois Bulls at 8¾c. ℘ lb., live weight 1,500 lb.; for A. Gillespie 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. Farthing 17 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 coarse Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Beck & Co. 102 poor quality Kentucky Steers and Cows at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for J. Gove 55 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for B. Reed 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for H. Livingstone 85 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Aberbuff & Co., 37 mixed Cattle, at 9c. ℘ lb., weight on 55 lb. net; for J. A. Wright, 16 Oxen at 8c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for W. Hall, 34 generally poor Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for B. Newton 95 Kentucky Steers, from poor to good, from 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights 5 to 10 cwt.; for Joynt & Co., 69 Kentucky Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 20 Kentucky Cows at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Sadler & Co. 48 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for L. Schomberg 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Christie & Sparrow, 34 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; on commission, 43 coarse Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weights 5½ to 7 cwt.; 54 common Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weights 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 30 common Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 415 Ohio Sheep, weight 90 lb. ℘ head, at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 150 State Sheep, weight 123 lb. ℘ head, at 7⅝c. ℘ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 401 Illinois Sheep, weight 32,910 lb., at 5⅞c. ℘ lb.; 190 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,770 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 192 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,410 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixteenth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 565 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 96 Veals and Calves, 2,653 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 667 Sheep, 6 Cows.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 3,121 Hogs, 347 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,197 head of horned Cattle, 4,545 Sheep, 3,581 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 748 head, making total supply for the week thus far 7,021 head, or 413 cars, (251 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 499 cars same time last week, and 480 cars for same time last year. No market to-day, fresh arrivals through consignments; 21 cars held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards about bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head; making total supply for the week thus far 21,600 head, against 22,600 head for same time last week, and 18,200 head for same time last year. Market flat this morning; sales only 400 head, leaving about 20 cars in yards on sale, which will be held over for next week's market; some dealers reported as shipping yesterday concluded to hold stock here for next week's market, as reports from the East were unfavorable. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head, against 13,100 head same time last week, 27,700 head same time last year. The market was moderately active for the few loads offering; sales of 9 cars Yorkers at $7 50@$7 65 for light grades, averaging 140 to 160 lb., and $7 75@$8 for best offerings, averaging 180 to 200 lb.; no good heavy corn-fed Hogs on sale. Cows—Receipts for the week about 25 cars; for new milkers and Springers, fair to medium quality, there has only been a moderate demand, and sales were made at $35@$45 ℘ head; majority shipped East in first hands. About 50 cars of dry Cows for butchers were received; best grades only in fair demand, while the poorest had to be peddled out; about 5 cars, including odds and ends, unsold; sales by car lots at $3@$4 25 ℘ cwt. Calves—Not a sufficient number offered to establish quotations.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 275 car loads, only 3 short of last week; average quality full as good as last week. Market dull, the weather being very disagreeable; highest price realized was 6½c. ℘ lb., and from that down to 5¾c.@6c.; no Texas or Cherokee Cattle in market. Milch Cows—Market dull; prices ranging from $49@$60 for fair to very good. Veal Calves—But few in market; held at 7½c.@8c. ℘ lb., live weight. Sheep and Lambs—Market dull; Sheep, ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb., off; ruling prices for Sheep were: Common to fair, 5¼c.@5¾c.; fair to good, 5¾c.@6¼c.; extra fine wools, 6½c.@6¾c.; extra Canadas averaging 144 lb., 7½c. Good Lambs sell quickly at 7½c.@8c. ℘ lb. Receipts only 61 car loads.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; in good demand at a reduction of 25c. since last week; good fat Steers, $4 25@$4 50; better grades, $4 65@$5 12½; shipments, 1,990 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; active and 10c.@15c. higher; sales of Packing at $7 75@$7 90; Bacon, $7 75@$8; shipping, $8@$8 45, closing with all sold. Sheep fairly active; receipts, 700 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Flour—Market firm, though not notably higher; sales of Western shipping Extras at $4@$4 50; fair to fancy Minnesota Extras at $4 75@$6 25; medium to choice Winter Extras at $4 75@$7 50. Wheat unsettled, active, and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04½, spot; sales at $1 02½@$1 04, March; closed at $1 02¾, March; $1 07¼, May; No. 3 do., 85c.; Rejected, 75c. Corn opened firm but closed dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c., spot; 41⅛c. bid, March; 46c. bid, May; Rejected, 32c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 31½c., spot; 31⅝c.@31¾c., March. Barley quiet and weak. Rye quiet but steady. Dressed Hogs higher, held firmer; sales at $9@$9 10. Pork irregular, but in the main higher, at $20 85, spot; $20 97½@$21, March; $20 30, April. Lard irregular but in the main, higher at $12 60@$12 65, spot; $12 75, March; $12 87½@$12 90, April. Bulk Meats very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 11⅝c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 06. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat steady and unchanged. Other Grains firm and unchanged. Pork higher and firmer at $21, cash; $21 10, March; $21 37½, April. Lard firmer but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet but firm; medium Fall Extras, $4 50@$5 50. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52½, cash; $1 55½, March; No. 3 do., $1 35¼@$1 35¾. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@39¼c., cash; 39½c., February; 40c. bid, March. Oats inactive, lower; No. 2, 33c. bid, cash and February. Barley and Rye—No transactions. Pork higher at $21 50@$21 75. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c. Lard mostly held out of the market; some small lots offered at 12¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $7 25@$7 50; packing, $7 40@$7 75. Cattle dull and slow for shipping grades, but steady for butchers' stock; good demand for stockers; prices entirely unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,300 head; Cattle, 400 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Sugar quiet; common, 5¾c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@6¾c.; prime, 7¼c.; choice, 7½c. Molasses dull; fermenting, inferior, 20c.@30c.; do., fair, 35c.@38c.; prime to strictly prime, 40c.@47c.; reboiled, fair, 45c.; do., prime, 48c.@50c.; do., choice, 52c. Flour firm; Superfine, $4; double, $4 25; treble, $4 50@$6; choice and Family, $6 25@$7 50. Corn-meal stronger; held at $2 75. Corn scarce; sales at 56c.@60. Oats dull at 45c.@48c. Bran quiet at 80c. Hay dull and nominal; prime, $21@$22. Pork dull; quoted at $22@$22 25. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Lard dull; tierce, 12c. for packers' and 13c. for refined; keg, 13½c. Hams, Sugar-cured, dull; choice, 14c. Rice dull; common to choice Louisiana, 4½c.@6¼c. Coffee firm at 17c.@19c. Whisky steady at $1 10@$1 12. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, bank, $5 50@$5 50½; Gold, 113.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 25@$1 35. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 39c.@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet but steady at 80c. Pork steady, with a moderate demand; sales at $21 75, spot and buyer February; $22, buyer March. Lard strong and higher; Steam, 12⅞c.@12¼c., spot; 12⅜c., March; 13c. bid, buyer March; Kettle, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., spot; 11⅞c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm for light at $7 60@$7 75; heavy dull at $7 65@$8; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 780 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Wool in fair demand; prices steady; supply light, but sufficient for all present wants; tone of market strong; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 49c.@50c.; X, 46c.@48c.; medium, 50c.@54c.; coarse, 45c.@49c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 42c.@43c.; medium, 50c.@54c.; coarse, 45c.@48c. Combing, washed, 58c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; fine unwashed, 30c.@31c.; coarse and medium unwashed, 35c.@39c.; tub-washed, 50c.@56c.; Colorado, washed, 34c.@36c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@24c.; extra and merino pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and super-pulled, 38c.@42c.; Texas fine and medium, 22c.@24c.; Texas coarse, 21c.@23c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10½; hard do., $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 03½; March, $1 03⅜; April, 1 04⅜; No. 3 do., 89c. Corn a shade firmer, in fair demand; No. 2, 43½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 32c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 Spring, 80c.; No. 3 do., 51c. Rye dull, nominally easier; No. 1, 68c.@70c. Provisions inactive, firmer. Mess Pork, $20 75, cash. Prime Lard, 12⅞c.@13½c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 12½c.@12¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8c., loose. Middles, 11¼c.@11⅜c., boxed. Dressed Hogs quiet but firm at $8 80. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Receipts—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull, firmly held; 1 car White Michigan sold at $1 37. Corn quiet; new scarce; sales of 7 cars on track at 51c.@52c. Oats neglected, except for retail lots. Rye inactive; Milwaukee offered at [illegible]. Barley quiet, but firm; sales, 20,000 bushels Canada at 93c.@$1 05, according to quality. Pork firm; Heavy Mess, $20 75. Lard quiet at 13¼c. Highwines, nominally $1 10.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet, but steady; Extra Fall, $4@$4 25; Extra family, $4 75@$5; A No. 1, $6@$6 50; fancy, $7@$7 50. Wheat dull at $1 10@$1 30. Corn quiet, but firm; choice White and Mixed, 45c. Oats quiet, but firm, at 38c.@40c. Rye dull at 80c. Provisions stronger; tending upward. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky quiet, but firm, at $1 05. Bagging quiet, but firm, at 12c.@13c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 39; Amber Michigan, $1 27; March, $1 29; May, $1 34; No. 2 do., $1 06½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 27½; Rejected Red, 89½c. Corn dull; a shade lower; High Mixed, 46½c.; May, 50½c.; last half of May, 51c.; Low do., 45¼c.; no grade, 44½c.; damaged, 38½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 36c.; Rejected, 31½c. Dressed Hogs firm; in fair demand, at $8 95. Receipts—15,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Feb. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 2,261 bales; gross, 2,276 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,474 bales; to France, 1,240 bales; to the Continent, 940 bales; coastwise, 1,418 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 71,523 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,830 bales; gross, 10,855 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,465 bales; to France, 3,840 bales; to the Continent, 8,640 bales; coastwise, 3,461 bales; stock, 16,400 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; net receipts, 997 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,892 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 5,538 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,367 bales; exports to France, 1,370 bales; to the Continent, 4,892 bales; coastwise, 1,809 bales; sales, 6,100 bales.

OSWEGO, Feb. 11.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 55; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40. Corn dull; new Western Mixed, 66c.; old do., 68c. Barley quiet; sales one car No. 2 Canada at $1 07. Corn-meal; bolted, $27; unbolted, $26 ℘ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $20@$22.

CONCERNING AUSTRALIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* gives some information concerning the British Australasian colonies. It says: "First settled by white men at about the same time, and like our coast, brought into prominence by the discovery of its mineral wealth a quarter of a century since, it has advanced with rapid strides, until it now has the most enlightened community, the most splendid cities, the best Government and the most brilliant future in the Southern Hemisphere. The area in the Temperate Zone—for part of Australia is within the tropics—exceeds that occupied in Middle and Western Europe by the Teutonic and Latin nations, and much of the land is blessed with an excellent soil and a most propitious climate. There are now seven separate colonial governments in Australasia, kept apart politically by rival interests and petty local jealousies, but connected by strong sympathies that will at some day bring them into a confederation or union. They have now a population of nearly 2,500,000; they export about $200,000,000, or about $80 to the person on an average; import as much, and have a total public debt of $200,000,000; pay an average annual tax to the person of $13, have 2,000 miles of railway, 25,000 miles of telegraph, 5,000,000 acres under cultivation, 60,000,000 sheep, and 7,000,000 neat cattle. Victoria, the chief gold-producing colony, like California, has passed the auriferous climax, and the number of miners, as well as the average daily profit of their labor, is steadily declining. In 1856 there were 73,000 miners, and now there are only 43,000; and the gold yield, which was about fifty-five million dollars in 1854, is now reduced to $20,000,000; but while that industry, which was the beginning of the settlement and the foundation of the prosperity of the colony, declined, other branches took its place, and the population, wealth, and trade have steadily increased."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Brignoli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. J. Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—MUSICAL SOIREE—Mr. E. Mollenhauer, Mr. F. Bergner, Mr. S. B. Mills.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It would be very unfair to attempt to prejudice Gen. BABCOCK's case in the newspapers, even by the use of sensational headlines, which sometimes are made to imply more than the evidence fully warrants. When a man is on trial for any offense, it is desirable to leave the decision of the case in the hands of the jury. That is the theory of the law, and it is important that it should be respected. The evidence presented thus far has been chiefly circumstantial in its nature, as the prosecuting officers avowed from the first that it would be, but its general tendency is to show that Gen. BABCOCK had long held some sort of intimate relations with persons who have since been convicted of complicity with the Whisky Ring conspiracy. Until the defense is heard, we shall not attempt to define the true character of these relations. The trial is evidently destined to last at least a week longer, and whatever may be the result of it, no one will be able to say that the prosecution was not conducted in a vigorous and effective manner.

The Senate has passed the Centennial Appropriation bill just as it came from the House, so that the Commissioners will now have the money they asked for, and be able to push on the great undertaking to completion. Our special correspondent has recently given some very interesting particulars relative to the progress of the buildings, and everybody who has been to Philadelphia during the past few months can attest that the advanced state of the work is simply astonishing, and that the Commissioners are entitled to the highest praise for their devotion to their duties. There is now not the shadow of a doubt that all the buildings will be completed at the time originally named, and we have more reason than ever for affirming the opinion we have expressed from the very first, that the Exhibition will be one of the most successful of its kind ever seen, and prove of the utmost value and importance to our country.

The *Spectator* says that the recent terrible railway accident in England has caused "unusual excitement." Certainly no one can be surprised to hear that. A more horrible instance of slaughter has seldom been heard of. First, a passenger train ran into a coal train, and injured several persons. Then an express train crashed into the wreck, and killed outright four or five passengers, among them the eldest son of Mr. BOUCICAULT, the well-known author and actor. The body of this young gentleman was allowed to remain nearly the whole of the day, without any information of his death being forwarded to his friends, although cards and papers in his pockets were amply sufficient to identify him. The entire affair is calculated to dispel the last remains of confidence in the English railroad system. It is quite clear that the lines are too much crowded with traffic, that the rate of speed is too great, and that the signal system is imperfect. If they cannot do better than this in England, they had better revive the old stage coaches, and give up their railroads to the freight and general traffic business. Passengers evidently have no protection.

Another week of the session of the Legislature has passed, and finds it in excellent working order, and business well advanced. In the Assembly the Clerk's desk has been cleared nearly every day, and there is fair promise of the same thing being done up to the day of adjournment. The constant recommitments and "progression" of bills, which result in piling up an immense accumulation of business to be rushed through in the closing hours of the session, have been disallowed so far, and if the expression of the Republican caucus is to be taken as an indication, these motions for delay will be as steadily negatived in the future. The Appropriation bill is before the House; the Ways and Means Committee will soon have the Supply Bill ready for reporting; the investigation of the State Prisons is practically provided for; one of the Constitutional Amendments has been passed, and much business of minor importance has been disposed of. Whether the session will close as early as the 12th of April depends mainly on the industry of the committees, and there has certainly been nothing to complain of in this respect thus far. The unfortunate dispute about the Canal Auditor delays business to some extent in the Senate, but the responsibility for this rests entirely with the Governor, who probably would not be unwilling to see the session prolonged till Midsummer. In this, however, he is not likely to be gratified. The Republican majority in the Assembly are entirely harmonious, and evidently have a very clear idea of what they want and intend to do. The Republican Senators will doubtless also agree on a definite line of policy, by which the business of the session may be brought to as speedy a termination as the Assembly seems to desire.

The *Evening Post* mentions some facts which go to prove—what has been clear to everybody for a long time past—that Mr. MOODY and Mr. SANKEY have no pecuniary interest whatever in the revival services which they are now holding. Their motives are beyond all question—they are trying to do good; and in an age when the teachers of infidelity are so numerous and so active, the exertions of these two gentlemen to bring home to what is called the common mind the truths of Christianity deserve the warmest sympathy and encouragement. They do not even court publicity, and we can quite believe that it would be far more agreeable to their feelings to be left to do their work quietly, and not to have their sermons reported in the newspapers. Through the columns of the press, however, their appeals may reach many thousands who are beyond the sound of their voices, and this is the only good reason that can be given for publishing reports of their daily proceedings.

The House has finally passed the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, but in such a crippled condition that it must surely come back from the Senate with some needed restorations. The Democratic leaders were so impatient of criticism that they refused to correct even the most glaring errors in the drawing of the bill. There was a general slaughter of consulates, and many of these important positions were reduced in their rank and classification. The mission to Greece is abolished, and those of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are consolidated. The South American, Pacific, and Asiatic ports seem to have incurred the special animosity of the Democratic majority, apparently for no other reason than that our commerce with these is growing in value and exclusiveness. The Hawaiian mission is abolished, and our sole representative at the island is to be a Consul at Honolulu, with a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars. The salary of the Secretary of Legation at Pekin, who acts as interpreter, is reduced from five thousand to three thousand dollars. Other reductions of a like character are made, and the total saving on the bill, the estimate of which called for $1,352,485, is about $470,000.

A "HARD-MONEY" DEMOCRAT.

It would be interesting to the country if a full statement of Senator THURMAN's speech to the Democratic caucus on Wednesday last could be made public. In a certain sense, a party caucus is a private affair, and it may seem ungracious to seek to know anything about its proceedings which those who take part in it care to conceal. But since the Democratic organs have themselves supplied us with a very brief and unsatisfactory account of Mr. THURMAN's address, the public can hardly be blamed for desiring more complete information.

Mr. THURMAN is the leader of that peculiar faction in the Democratic Party known as the "hard-money" men. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he is the figure-head of that faction, for it is an abuse of language to call a man a leader when he goes nowhere, and no one would follow him if he did. The leadership which consists in standing still and doing nothing, or in making gratuitous advances to opponents in his own party who will have nothing to do with him, is hardly worthy of the name. There is a curiosity to know what Mr. THURMAN said in the caucus on Thursday, not because any one expects that he really defended in an effective way the resumption of specie payments, or made any practical and definite suggestions as to how resumption can be brought about. These are not things which, in Mr. THURMAN's judgment, ought to be done to advance the cause which he professes to hold so dear. But his previous course makes it desirable to know how far and in what direction he went to conciliate the paper-money men. If he were really devoted to sound principles, such conciliation would be hopeless, and he would bring the weight of his influence and reputation to bear in a very different fashion. He would make the paper-money faction understand that there is no sacrifice that he is not prepared to make, if necessary, to sustain his convictions. Then, if at all, they might listen to him. As it is, they only laugh at him.

How much Mr. THURMAN is prepared to do in the wrong direction may be inferred from the fact disclosed by his own organs that "he alluded in a congratulatory manner to the unanimity which prevailed in the party on the hard-money question, and the universal desire to repeal the Sherman act." From this it is clear enough that the Ohio Senator had little better than palaver to offer to his friends in council. To talk about "unanimity" in the Democratic Party is absurd. And to congratulate the party on the "universal desire to repeal the Sherman act" is to pretend that it is a good thing to retract the only clear and tangible step toward resumption of specie payments taken for eight years past. If, as Mr. THURMAN would like to have us believe, the motive of the inflationists in the House for getting the present law out of the way is their wish to pass a much more radical measure, he might congratulate his party on their desire to repeal the act. But it is sheer nonsense to suggest such an explanation. Mr. THURMAN knows perfectly well that, while he wishes to repeal the act because it was placed on the statute-book by Republicans, the majority of his party in the House wish to repeal it to make way for inflation. It is to hinder, not to help resumption, that they are seeking to get rid of the law.

If the Senator from Ohio, or any one of the so-called "hard-money" Democrats have any such ridiculous conception of the real motives of the majority in the House as Mr. THURMAN professes to have, there is a very simple way of testing its correctness. Let them propose that the House, without meddling with the act of 1875, proceed to pass a measure of a more radical nature. Let them suggest, for instance, a repeal of the Legal-tender act, after a date not too far removed, say next January. Or let them try funding the greenbacks in a five per cent. bond at a rate not exceeding a certain amount per month—say three millions. Or let them suggest the purchase and retirement of greenbacks, according to the policy of Mr. MCCULLOCH. Any of these measures can be put into operation without touching the act of 1875; indeed they would prove the very things required to carry that act into effect. If they can get the consent of the House to any one of the plans we have mentioned, or to others giving equal security for resumption, we shall have much more confidence than we now have in the sincerity of their devotion to specie payments. But so long as they show that devotion only by clamoring for the repudiation of the distinct pledge of the Government to resume in 1879, we cannot persuade ourselves that there is much to be hoped for from them.

A NOTABLE SWINDLER.

Mr. RICHARD BANNER OAKLEY is a man with a history and a mission. He cut some little figure in this country as the "proprietor" of the Keokuk and Kansas Railway Company, incidentally he became interested in the Gilbert and Chaudière Gold Fields (Canada) Company, and in the casual manner in which Col. Sellers proposed to speculate in hogs, he had dipped into an enterprise known as the South Aurora Consolidated Mining Company. These ventures had not precisely made Mr. OAKLEY a man of fortune, but they had helped him to what some people think a fair equivalent for cash, an abundant supply of scrip. Practical men would have stamped these shares as being so much waste paper, but Mr. OAKLEY knew better. He conceived the happy idea of giving the English people some new light on the subject of banking, and failing the possession of cash with which to begin business, he was at least well supplied with "securities." They would make a good show on a balance sheet, and Mr. OAKLEY had a well-founded belief in the power which a properly-adjusted balance sheet, whose correctness is attested by the signature of some well-known firm of accountants, is calculated to exercise over the mind of the middle-class British investor.

So, about two years ago, with a great parade of advertisements, prospectuses, and posters, the Co-operative Credit Bank was opened to receive the deposits of a people who, until that moment, had never known what it was to get value for their money. Eighteen per cent. per annum, payable monthly, was the enticing rate of interest offered to a confiding British public, and by way of stimulating confidence in the financial genius of RICHARD B. OAKLEY, the gifted manager of the concern, there were several eminently respectable persons named as Trustees. Among these was a Doctor of Divinity, a Lieutenant General, and a Mayor, the latter being the gentleman who attained some public notoriety last year in his controversy with a noble Marquis about the feudal rights of landlords. Mr. OAKLEY skillfully adapted his style to the character of the people who came to intrust him with their money. To a clergyman of the Established Church he gave himself out as having been educated at Rugby when the present Archbishop of Canterbury was head master there, as having accompanied Sir HENRY RAWLINSON to Nineveh, and as being a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Ladies who called on him found him deep in the study of *The Treasury of Devotion*, and matter of fact tradesmen, who wanted to know how he could realize so large a percentage as he had advertised, were assured that it was the way he had of handling the money.

All sorts of fish came into the net of the Co-operative Credit Bank. A Church of England Rector put in $11,000, and a hard-working man with a wife and five children sent the bank $150, being fifteen years' savings out of his scanty pay of five dollars a week. A ship-chandler put in $500 so that it might be in safe keeping for a day, and an artisan, in depositing all the little store that his sister had in the world, was assured in reply to his inquiries, "Oh, my boy, it's as safe as the Bank of England." During the two years of the bank's existence the balance sheets were of the most flattering character. A firm of respectable accountants testified to the correctness of the figures, but as they took the word of Mr. OAKLEY for the genuineness of bogus accounts, their conduct has been rather mildly characterized in court as being "open to grave censure." The balance sheet of last September showed a profit of $400,000 "for the quarter's trading," and it is perhaps hardly to be wondered at that trustful depositors kept dropping in to the very last. The rottenness of the concern had been exposed by *The Times*, by the *Hour*, and by other metropolitan journals. To these attacks the *Co-operative and Financial Review*, edited by Mr. OAKLEY as a kind of weekly prospectus of the bank, offered rather a feeble defense. A series of libel suits were equally ineffectual in silencing attack, and a few weeks ago the swindle collapsed.

Instead of the $200,000 which ought to have been on deposit, there remains in the hands of the Receiver of the bank a sum equal to seventy-five cents. When arrested Mr. OAKLEY was found to have in his possession two books of devotion, a sample of gold dust, and a quantity of mining shares. If his depositors had only taken the latter in exchange for their money Mr. OAKLEY might have "tided over the crisis." Their refusal to do this was rather unreasonable, considering the fact that the bank had sent its own engineer to report on the Gilbert and Chaudière gold fields, and that he had declared the return would probably equal, if not exceed, 100 per cent. In fact, the last report received from the mines was that they had just reached the gold, and "immediate results are expected to follow." Mr. OAKLEY was probably about to start for these Canada mines when he packed his trunks and prepared to set out on a journey which was interrupted by the appearance of a detective. He will probably be compelled to make an involuntary sojourn in England for some years longer, and meanwhile Co-operative Banking, on the plan "which has proved so successful in Germany," will fall into rather bad repute. But we imagine that the world has not yet heard the last of Mr. OAKLEY. A man with his fertility of resource cannot be got rid of so easily, and, in a country where so many people are open to be duped, it would be unreasonable to expect a falling off in the supply of this type of rascal.

STREET CARS.

It seems a very small thing to ask of the street railroad companies that they shall guarantee fourteen inches of sitting-room to each grown person who shall pay his fare. Yet this is all that the most radical measure ever introduced into the Legislature demands of these corporations. It cannot be doubted that the announcement that the street car companies had resolved to guarantee this space to their customers would be greeted with satisfaction The traveling public, always in a hurry to get somewhere, and never with leisure enough to observe how it is getting there, does not see how scandalously it is imposed upon until some moral hero, some City Hampden, withstands the public enemy, and makes an example of the railroad company.

By and by, when the popular conveyance for the streets bears the same relation to the street car of the present that the street car does to an Irish jaunting car, posterity will be amazed at the patience with which this generation submitted to the insolence of corporations, and petitioned for fourteen inches of room. But it cannot be expected that the street car companies will do anything for the comfort of their passengers except under compulsion. They have provided against competition, and only the Legislature, from which their powers were derived, can compel them to concede anything whatever to the public demand. In fact, the public do not "demand" anything, except in that vague and general way in which popular grumbling takes shape. For this the railroad corporations do not care a straw. They know very well that what is everybody's business is nobody's, and it is only when some influential and well-to-do citizen, like Messrs. JOHNSTON and PRIME, dares to force them into the courts, that they regard popular murmurs with any attention. The spectacle of a street car crowded with passengers, who are made wretched and unhappy by bad air and physical pressure, is enough to move any man's indignation. Here is an association of capitalists who make a great deal of money on their investments, who hold an absolute franchise in the public streets, who keep their employes in a rigorous bondage, and who daily exact payment of fare from twice as many passengers as they furnish with suitable accommodations. Why should it be tolerated?

It is no answer to this statement to say that the people are to blame—that they persist in getting on a car when they know perfectly well that they cannot get a seat. It is very true that passengers will crowd on a steam-boat until it is overloaded, and that the one-thousandth man is just as eager to go as the first man of the first five hundred which the vessel can carry safely could possibly have been. But this is no argument against the right and duty of the Legislature to protect passengers, and, if necessary, to protect them against themselves. The gates at ferry landings and railway depots are not for the convenience of the corporation; they are to prevent people from rushing into danger and death. So long as men will jump on already overcrowded cars, the companies will be willing to carry them, and collect fares from fifty passengers instead of from twenty-five. The company that can crowd its daily traffic into one hundred vehicles will never increase its stock unless compelled to do so by something more than a "popular demand."

When the law declares that the complement of passengers to each street car shall be limited to the capacity of the vehicle, the corporations will find ample means of accommodating the public travel. There is no possible danger that anything but a snow blockade, or a disease among horses, will prevent somebody from furnishing facilities for cheap street travel. At any rate, the state of things of which the street car companies profess to make some complaint is their own work. These corporations have been the steady and active opponents of every scheme of rapid transit in this City. Whenever the Legislature has been asked to provide some means to relieve the thoroughfares from the pressure of travel, the railroad companies have used every means to defeat that petition. They have managed to secure a monopoly of street passenger transportation; they have set up the most arrogant claims to ownership in the streets of this City, and have assumed the right to hold the avenues through which they have laid their tracks, with the power to decide whether any vehicles but their own shall pass through them. And, having so fortified themselves and driven off all competition, they say that they cannot furnish adequate accommodations for the travel which they have fought so hard to monopolize. The people of New-York are the real owners of the streets. To the railroad companies has been given the right to run cars at fixed rates of passenger fare. The people who own the streets humbly ask fourteen inches of space for each person who rides and pays the price of his transportation.

RECENT MIRACLES.

This has been an unusually good year for miracles. There was the miraculous mending of the legs of a Methodist minister at Ocean Grove, last summer. It is true that skeptical persons profess doubt as to the legs in question, but as they were once entirely useless, except to display quiet patterns of serious trowsers, and are now as efficient in all respects as any merely ministerial legs need be, it is difficult to deny that they have undergone very thorough repair. More recently, a lady residing in Dubuque is alleged to have been completely cured by drinking a single teaspoonful of the sacred water of Lourdes. Precisely what was the nature of the physical trouble under which she labored we are not told, though we are assured that "her case had been pronounced incurable" by eminent physicians, and that for eight years she had not been able to "stand on her feet." Possibly it may be the custom of people in Dubuque to stand on their heads. If not, however, we may safely surmise that the statement that this particular lady could not stand on her feet is a delicate method of hinting at the immodest fact that she was lame in one or more of her "limbs." At any rate the teaspoonful of Lourdes water, taken at a single dose, threw her into a profound slumber, from which she awoke perfectly well, and able to stand on her feet, and to walk as easily as any other woman.

Still more recently a series of miracles of more or less merit have been wrought in France by one M. EDARD who, sad to say, has just been prosecuted for working miracles without a license. At his trial a woman testified that she had been a cripple until M. EDARD one day touched her on her arm, told her she was cured, and ordered her to throw away her crutches. She obeyed the order, and found to her grateful surprise that she could walk without them. The sneering and supercilious court suggested to her that M. EDARD acted rather oddly in touching her arm, when he intended to cure her leg, but very properly held that the fact of the cure could not be controverted by criticisms on the method by which it was accomplished. M. EDARD appears to have been less successful in his attempt to restore eyesight to the blind. A witness testified that he had been stricken blind by a flash of lightning, and pronounced incurably blind by the physicians, but that M. EDARD miraculously restored his sight. This testimony was excellent as far as it went, but unfortunately the witness admitted that he could not, as yet, see anything in the court-room. However, he was sure that his blindness had been cured, and he had no doubt that in time one of the results of this cure would be that he would regain the ability to see.

It will be noticed that of these four miracles, three were completely successful, and that these three were, without exception, leg miracles. The Methodist minister, the Dubuque lady, and the French cripple, were all cured of lameness; but when the healer of the latter patient attempted to extend his operations to the cure of blindness he made a failure. It is impossible to misinterpret these facts, They clearly mean that the human leg is more susceptible of miraculous treatment than any other part of the body. We do not hear of the cure of Methodist arms, or eyes, or viscera. The Lourdes water has not, in this country at all events, been successfully prescribed for deafness, or gray hair, or dyspepsia; and M. EDARD does not appear to have worked any miracles of any consequence outside of the field of legs. Why there exists in the leg this peculiar susceptibility to miraculous power is not obvious. To the merely scientific mind, it seems illogical that the force which can straighten and strengthen legs as wildly remote as were those which were healed at Ocean Grove, Dubuque, and Paris cannot remove a mild pain from a ministerial stomach, or erase a feminine freckle from the fair face which it has impudently invaded. It is not, however, the office of a newspaper to investigate the cause of this curious connection between miracles and legs. It is enough to merely point out the fact that such connection exists. It would be rash to assert unqualifiedly that Lourdes water, or other miraculous agents cannot in any circumstances cure anything but legs. Still, in the present state of miraculous therapeutics persons intending to work miracles will show their wisdom by modestly beginning with legs, and abstaining from the more difficult fields presented by eyes and stomachs, in which there is only too strong a probability that they will meet with humiliating failure.

PROGRESS IN EGYPT.

It would be a strange fact indeed if the last half of the nineteenth century, which has been so rich in grand events in Europe, should witness two great historical events in Asia and Africa, the overthrow of the Turkish Empire, and the regeneration of Egypt. The long, narrow strip of fertile soil—some six hundred miles in length, with a breadth often of but ten—on the Nile has had a prodigious influence on the development of the human race. Here, undoubtedly, when the savages of France and Germany were chipping off their flint knives and arrow-heads from the fragments of rock, and building their pile-villages in the lakes of Switzerland, the Egyptian man had begun to construct works of art, had developed language, and was laying the foundation for coming civilization. Now, after ages of growth and change, the descendants of those savages of France and Germany are endeavoring to infuse a new life into the worn-out and degraded races of the Delta.

All our readers who watch current events as a part of the great progress of history, must have been struck during the past few years with the remarkable advance of Egypt toward Central and Equatorial Africa, and the broad and ambitious plans of the Khédive. It seemed clear that after a few years, the Government on the Lower Nile would control a vast and barbaric Empire, such as had never been touched by the rule of even a semi-civilized power. Egypt seemed destined to reach from the equator and the great unknown lakes to the mouth of the Nile, and to include many other wild provinces both east and west of the great river. This ambitious progress of the power of Egypt was noted by all. And every one who had studied the "African question" felt that however defective was the Government of the Khédive, it was infinitely better than that of the native African Princes, and that his relations with European powers and modern civilization would compel him to uproot that gigantic evil of Central Africa—the slave trade—and finally to bring a certain degree of light and order into those "dark places of the earth," the wild regions around the Albert and Victoria Lakes.

Few, however, could have had any proper idea of what has really been accomplished for civilization under the rule of the present Prince. The Egyptian Government has fortunately published recently a work on its own resources, *La Statistique de l'Egypte*, which is said to be trustworthy, and which throws much light on the condition of the country. The great mode of enrichment of the country is the bringing new ground into cultivation by means of irrigation. The Khédive has thus added to the wealth of his dominions 350,000 acres, and for this purpose has constructed 113 large canals and 750 smaller ones. The old water-raising apparatus, whose form existed at the time of the Pharoahs, has been greatly increased, and there are estimated to be 30,000 water-wheels and 70,000 water-poles and buckets; but to these the Government has added 500 steam-pumps. It is believed that there are 500,000 more acres capable of being made fit for cultivation. Nor has education been neglected. Under the previous ruler, only 3,000 children had the privilege of school training. In 1863 60,000 were in school, and in 1875 90,000 attended the schools which were supported by the State, where even clothing and food were furnished by the Government. Among these school-children, however, there were only 3,000 girls. The entire annual expense for education was $425,000.

The commerce of Egypt has increased greatly during the reign of the present Khédive. The number of vessels passing to and from the ports of the country has doubled. The exports between 1853 and 1863 amounted in value to about $12,500,000 annually; in 1865–75 to $50,000,000. Of this trade, four-fifths of the exports are to England, and two-fifths of the imports from the same country. During this reign 1,100 miles of railroads have been built in Egypt, and 4,000 miles of telegraph; the harbors of Alexandria and Suez have been improved; the coasts of the Mediterranean and Red Sea lit with good lights; Cairo and Alexandria have been supplied with gas and paved in part, and an efficient Post Office established.

It is true that great evils yet exist in the administration of the Khédive, and that taxation weighs heavily on the peasantry, and justice toward the poor is merely nominal. But Egypt has evidently joined in the advancing course of modern European States, and we may reasonably look soon for even greater reforms.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In its letter to Congressman Phelps the Hartford Club talks about the "infamous" Resumption act.

Hon. E. S. Cleveland declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut.

The Des Moines *Register* thinks the ticket, Hayes and Hartranft, suggested by some Ohio papers, would take very well in Iowa, too.

The Missouri Republican State Committee will meet in Jefferson City March 8, to decide upon the time and place for the State Convention.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* can't see what it matters to the present political parties whether Blaine or Davis are right as to the treatment of prisoners of a war long since ended between the North and the South.

Speaking of candidates for President an Ohio Democrat writes: "First, among all our statesmen, in or out of Ohio, William Allen is pre-eminent, and is the overwhelming choice of the masses of the Democracy."

A Democratic paper out in Michigan has been discussing the Louisiana question, and alludes to the Senatorial claimant as "butternut colored," a "maize-hued brute," "the ham-colored aspirant for Senatorial honors," a "colored troop," and "Smoky Pinchback."

Even the Rochester *Union* complains that although Congress has been in session two months the proceedings of the Democratic House of Representatives have neither benefited the country nor reflected credit upon the Democratic Party, which is responsible for its action.

It was in Eufaula, Ala., that Mr. George H. Pendleton remarked that he "had not met a more pleasant and genial party of Southern gentlemen during his visit South than that he had found in Eufaula." And the gentleman to whom he made the remark is sure that it is not a fact that Mr. Pendleton had political ends to accomplish by his recent visit South.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is beginning to apply its little lash. It says of the Democratic majority in the House: "They must redeem their pledges. Otherwise, at the coming election, they will be discarded. The Democratic House must repeal the Resumption bill. It must substitute greenbacks for the national bank circulation. More it might do. Less it cannot afford to do."

The Augusta *Constitution* is very certain that the people of Georgia have never manifested any desire for the agitation of the Constitutional convention question at this time. And it tells the Democratic members of the Legislature that, in face of this fact, to force a convention upon them without allowing them to express their opinion upon the subject is an assumption of a pretty strong character.

A bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature proposes to fine horse-car conductors $1 for every passenger they permit to enter the car after the seats are full. It also requires the railway companies, under penalty of $50 for each car, to partition each seat "into compartments of sixteen inches width, more or less, such as shall permit the comfortable and separate sitting of each and every adult person who may enter the vehicle."

An unscrupulous Democratic paper has asserted that several New-Hampshire Republicans visited Washington the other day; that afterward the claim of John D. Sanborn was paid, and that soon after he contributed $10,000 to the Republican fund in New-Hampshire. And we were asked to put this and that together. But the Concord *Monitor* says: "We are informed, and believe, that the entire claim of John D. Sanborn against the United States amounted to only $7,000."

The Illinois Democratic State Committee held a meeting in Chicago Tuesday, but, as things look so dark ahead, they determined to do nothing until it clears up somewhat. They feared splitting on the currency question, and were perplexed in the extreme as to Presidential candidates. For Governor of the State there was some divergence of opinion, but Congressman W. R. Morrison and Lieut. Gov. A. A. Glenn seemed to be the favorites.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* speaks of the organization of the "Free School Guard," a secret political society, whose objects are said to be: The preservation of free schools, free speech, and a free press; no sectarian school to receive State or national aid; the State or National Government to provide for the education of every capable child, and education to be compulsory; one term of six years for the President, and he to be elected by direct vote of the people; loyalty to the Government; church property to be taxed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Titiens appeared in "La Favorita" at the Academy of Music last evening. Signor Brignoli was *Fernando*, Signor Tagliapietra *Il Re*, and Signor Reyna *Baldassare*. The impression of the performance was exceedingly good. In spite of the slight promise held out by the season before it was fairly entered upon, its representations have been distinguished by uncommon smoothness, and while Mme. Titiens' efforts have been as impressive as was anticipated, the operas given have been interpreted with commendable ensemble. If we except Signor Reyna's work, last night, the interpretation of "La Favorita" left little room for fault-finding. Although *Leonora* is not so well within the range of Mme. Titiens' voice as the rôles she has previously assumed in this City, it will readily be believed that, dramatically and lyrically, her personation is a very fine one. In the former sense especially is it remarkable. Never have the scenes with *The King* and with *Fernando* been better acted, and if, in the fourth act, there was less fire in the duet than Mme. Lucca was wont to throw into that impassioned fragment of Donizetti's composition, its eloquence was real and powerful. Mme. Titiens appeared somewhat wearied at an earlier stage of the evening, and "O mio Fernando" was not quite as effective as could be wished; the duet with *Fernando*, in the first act, was sung, however, with great charm, and the first duet with *The King* took on a dramatic significance it rarely possesses. Signor Brignoli had to repeat "Spirto gentil," which he rendered with more evenness and delicacy of style than any number he has delivered at the Academy, this season. *Fernando's* first romanza was marred by the excessive emphasis with which every tone was dwelt upon, and the duet in act the fourth was taken rather slowly. Signor Tagliapietra's magnificent voice found ample scope for display in "Vien, Leonora," the allegro of which he had to repeat, and in "Tanto amor," the execution of which was followed by a storm of applause. To Signor Reyna's portrayal of *Baldassare*, no further reference is needed. The stirring finales went capitally. Mme. Titiens' vigorous impulses and perfect command of all the arts of the tragédienne, doing much toward inspiring her associates with an animation seldom associated with performances of Italian opera. Plaudits, we have only to add, were liberally bestowed during the night, and there were several calls before the curtain. At to-day's matinée Mme. Titiens sings for the last time previous to departing for Baltimore.

CITY NOTES.

"Julius Cæsar" is to be acted this afternoon at Booth's Theatre.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung this afternoon at the Academy of Music.

"Pique" will to-day have a matinée performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

At the Union Square Theatre "Rose Michel" will be acted to-day, afternoon and evening.

At Wallack's, "John Garth" will be represented this afternoon as well as this evening.

Miss Charlotte Thompson will act in "Jane Eyre" at the Brooklyn Theatre, this afternoon.

The fourth soirée of the New-York Quartet Club takes place this evening, at Chickering Hall.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their habitual Saturday *après midi* entertainment, this afternoon.

Mr. Hernandez Foster will perform in "Robinson Crusoe" at Wood's Museum, this afternoon and this evening.

The usual Saturday matinées may be attended to-day at the Eagle Theatre, the Olympic, and the Parisian Varieties.

Miss Lucille Western will this evening enter upon a brief series of performances at the Grand Opera-house "Oliver Twist" being the play.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mme. Titiens sings in Baltimore next week.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was this week in Indianapolis.

Mr. H. J. Montague acted this week at the Boston Museum.

Dr. Von Bülow played this week in Cincinnati and in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence were at McVicker's, in Chicago, this week.

Miss Lotta acted at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, this week.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe perform at the National Theatre, in Washington, next week.

Mr. John McCullough terminates to-night the second and last week of his engagement at the Boston Theatre.

On Monday next Mr. Charles Fechter will read selections from "Hamlet" at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

Miss Katharine Rogers is not to leave the stage. She plays *Lady Macbeth* at the Boston Globe to-night, Mr. Waller personating *Macbeth*.

The French comedy troupe lately in this City is now acting at the New-Orleans Opera-house, and Mr. John T. Raymond is at the New-Orleans Varieties.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hon. Leicester Warren has completed a tragedy, in five acts, entitled "The Soldier of Fortune."

The suit of Bettini versus Gye, the details of which have already been printed in these columns, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Mme. Lucca was, at last accounts, in Brussels, where her performances at the Théâtre de la Monnaie were meeting with great success.

The Paris journals consider Mr. Dion Boucicault's letter to Mr. Disraeli in favor of the Fenians as a piece of impertinence and presumption.

Miss Florence Marryat and Mr. George Grossmith, Jr., will appear in London this month in a new entertainment, called "Entre Nous."

At the Cluny Theatre, in Paris, a new piece called "Jean Raisin," a drama in six acts, by MM. D'Ornay and and Maurice Coste, has been produced with only moderate success.

At Hamburg, Antoine Rubinstein will, at the end of the month, produce his opera of the "Maccabæus." Thence he will go to Leipsic to conduct his new oratorio, "Paradise Lost."

Rossi was to leave Paris for Belgium and Holland after his last performances, ending on Feb. 1, and comprising "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Hamlet," and (for the first time) "Nero."

The colossal statue of Marschner, author of "The Vampire," "The Templar," "The Jew," and other popular works, will soon be inaugurated in Hanover. The monument will be erected in front of the theatre.

A morning performance of "Macbeth," with an exceptional cast, was to take place at Drury Lane Theatre on Friday, Feb. 4, in aid of the American Centennial fund. Miss Genevieve Ward was to be the *Lady Macbeth*.

Mme. Patti has abandoned her intention of giving a special concert at Lille, in order, say the papers, that she may do nothing to the prejudice of Mme. Nilsson, who intends to appear in opera early in March in that town.

The date fixed for the revival of "Othello" at the Lyceum Theatre is Monday, the 14th of February. Mr. Irving is to be *Othello*, Mr. Forrester *Iago*, Miss Kate Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) *Emilia*, and Miss Isabel Bateman *Desdemona*.

Mme. Nilsson has quitted Paris for Cannes, with her husband, whom the doctors have ordered to proceed to a warmer climate on account of an attack of bronchitis, which threatens to become troublesome. In consequence, the twenty concerts and representations which she had purposed giving in France and Belgium have had to be postponed.

The death is announced of an eminent writer on music and musical instruments, M. De Coussemaker, who has just died at Paris at the age of seventy. For many years he practiced as an advocate, and afterward as a judge, but he always kept up his musical studies, and work after work from his pen appeared from the year 1841, when he published his *Mémoire sur Hucbald*, down to the day of his death, when he was engaged on several important manuscripts. M. De Coussemaker was a correspondent of the Institute, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and President of the "Commission Historique."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET IMPROVED—THE DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN BREADSTUFFS CHECKED—LIVERPOOL COTTON AND CORN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Business at the Stock Exchange during the week has been quiet and steady. The fortnightly settlement, which closed satisfactorily to-day, tended to check transactions. American stocks and bonds have been the feature of investments. The market for Government securities is improving steadily, and choice railway securities being in active request at better prices the discount rates in the open market have advanced to nearly level with the Bank of England's minimum. The bank is gaining command of the market, and is doing a better business than for some time. Exchange on France, Italy, and Holland has materially improved, and in view of the activity and improvement of our money market, it is not unlikely that gold will be attracted here from the continent next week.

The frost has checked the downward movement of prices in Mark lane. Trade has become rather less desponding. Wheat is quiet, but firm. Some of the markets in the eastern counties have recovered a shilling per quarter. Oats, barley, beans, peas, and flour have been dull, and are unchanged in price. Maize commanded a slow sale, but in Scotland the value tended toward a recovery. The imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom last week were 225,000 quarters. There is a fair supply of English wheat. The deliveries were 45,139 quarters—rather under the average.

To-day at Mark Lane the market was deserted, the dense fog and the extreme cold driving the factors into the subscription-room, where sale by sample is not permitted; but cargo buyers offer rather more for wheat, and a sixpence higher per quarter for maize. Oats firm at about threepence advance from Monday; demand steady. Flour quiet. The port of Odessa is again ice-bound.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association circular, dated Feb. 10, says: "The cotton market continues dull, and although to-day (Thursday) there is rather more steadiness, quotations of most descriptions are reduced from last Thursday's rates. American continues to be pressed for sale, and medium and lower grades declined one-sixteenth to one-eighth pence, while better qualities are unchanged. The demand for Sea Island has been very light, but full prices are maintained. Transactions in futures have been limited, and, after some decline, prices are about the same as at the close last week."

A leading breadstuffs circular says: "The improvement noted here on Tuesday in wheat has been fully responded to in the country districts, where there appears to have been more extended business and in many instances higher rates. There is increasing steadiness on the spot, and rather more money is realized. We had to-day (Friday) steady business in wheat at a penny advance; transactions, however, were not important; but trade closes strong at the amendment noted. Flour is in better demand. Corn sold freely at an advance of nine pence to one shilling since Tuesday."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MARINE INSURANCE BILL—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES—THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sir Stafford Northcote's insurance bill provides for an implied warranty against a ship-owner in favor of the cargo and passengers equally, and prohibits the evasion of the warranty by special contract. In either case such contracts are declared void. The second important modification relates to valued policies, and provides for proceeding before referees upon the court's direction, whether the defendant appears thereto or not, to ascertain what would be the value of the interest of the insured if the policy were open. If the valuation unreasonably exceeds the real value of the subject matter, the value ascertained by the referees alone is recoverable. The third modification is: Owners are allowed to recover only the net freight, the proportion of expense which would have been incurred in earning total freight to be ascertained and deducted as the court directs in any action on the contract. The fourth modification provides that if the owner insures a ship, such insurance, including what is known as outfit or furniture, and also insures the freight, reckoning any of the charges included in the insurance of the ship, the latter will be deemed double insurance *pro tanto.* The following is the fifth modification: The ship-owner cannot recover on a time policy if the loss is occasioned by unseaworthiness, provided the unseaworthiness existed when the vessel was last in port, or could have been prevented by reasonable care. For the purpose of this section, unseaworthiness from a defective hull, or from overloading, shall alone be deemed unseaworthiness.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Cairns introduced the Judicature Amendment bill, maintaining the final appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords on an improved system, and providing for sittings during the recess of Parliament.

The *Globe* says it is reported that the differences between the British and French fishermen have led to the destruction of certain machinery the French used in their operations at Newfoundland. The Government have impressed upon the Colonial office the advisability of stationing a man-of-war permanently at St. John's.

The *Echo* says the Scottish Rifle Club has duly considered the proposal of Sir Henry Halford for sending a combined British team to Philadelphia, and resolved not to accept, but send a team of its own.

SPAIN.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING FOR THE NORTH—KRUPP GUNS FOR CUBA—ESTELLA TO BE BOMBARDED.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—King Alfonso leaves Madrid for the Army on Wednesday next, the 16th. The Government has purchased six Krupp guns and 6,000 rounds of ammunition for them to be sent to Cuba.

It is officially announced that the Alfonsists have fired a shell into Estella. The *Cronista* says Gen. Primo di Rivera has given notice to non-combatants to withdraw before a specified date, when the bombardment of Estella will be opened. Apartments are being prepared in the Royal Palace here for the Duke De Montpensier.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Feb. 11.—The military hospital here has been burned. The Carlists continue the bombardment.

THE NETHERLANDS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ROTTERDAM—WINSLOW NOT IN ROTTERDAM.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 11.—The Dutch steamship Rotterdam, Capt. Vis, from New-York Jan. 21, which put into Gravesend to coal a day or two ago, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Rotterdam contains the following: "Inquiries have been made here as to the whereabouts of E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger. The American Consul replies that Winslow is not here; and the Judicial Officer of Rotterdam says he can give no information in the present state of the matter."

FRANCE.

THE NEW PREFECT OF POLICE OF PARIS—THE IMPERIAL PRINCES—A PAPER FINED.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The *Times* Paris telegram says: The appointment of M. Voisin as Prefect of Police would be unexceptionable if it had been made under different circumstances. He belonged to the Liberal Right Centre.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Prince Imperial has written a letter opposing and disavowing Prince Napoleon (Plon-plon) as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies from Corsica.

La France (newspaper) has been fined 1,000 francs for publishing false news. It reported that M. Buffet had resigned and had declared that he would only accept the Governship of the Bank of France as a compensation.

TURKEY.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS TO BE PARTIALLY INSTITUTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Porte has definitively agreed to apply Count Andrassy's reforms, except the clause that the revenue from direct taxation in Bosnia and Herzegovina be employed for the development of those provinces. The Porte only consents to increase the sum for public works there. The promulgation of the Imperial decree ordering the reforms is expected shortly.

EGYPT.

THE FINANCIAL ADVISER OF THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a report from an Egyptian source worthy of credit that Mr. Cave's departure has been postponed, and when he leaves Cairo he will be succeeded by an Englishman, who will hold the post of permanent adviser to the Khédive.

ITALY.

SEIZURE OF ROMAN NEWSPAPERS FOR PUBLISHING A RECENT SPEECH BY GARIBALDI.

ROME, Feb. 11.—The *Bersagliere, Liberta, Voce della Verità,* and *Capitale* (newspapers) have been seized for publishing a speech made by Garibaldi on the anniversary of the Roman Republic, in which the Republic was extolled as the only honest form of government.

CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

DEGRADATION OF A GENERAL FOR COMPLICITY IN THE MARGARY MURDER.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 11.—The Pekin *Gazette* publishes an Imperial edict degrading Gen. Lee-see-tai, and ordering him to proceed to Yunnan-foo, and there stand trial for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

A PHYSICIAN'S THEORY OF THE CAUSE OF DEATH—MARKS OF RESPECT TO THE DECEASED STATESMAN.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—The main facts connected with the sudden and tragic death of Reverdy Johnson in the grounds attached to the Executive Mansion, as telegraphed last night, are not changed by later developments. His death was so sudden and unexpected after his appearance in the State Library and about the State-house yesterday while the Legislature was in session, in apparently full health, that the community has not yet recovered from the shock. Dr. Lewis H. Stuner, State Senator from Frederick County, a distinguished physician and Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Commission in the Army of the Potomac during the late war, who examined the body shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of death: Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a piece of coal, or, being seized with vertigo or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and, striving to save himself, moved toward the west, staggering by along the northerly side of the Executive Mansion, at each step his body gaining additional momentum, so that, having reached the door leading into the basement he swayed around to the south and fell, striking his head against a sharp corner of the granite base course of the house, which gave the first wound on the head; reaching the pavement, made of rough cobble-stones, a second wound was received in front of the first. At this instant probably the bones of the nose were fractured, and one joint of the second finger of the right hand was dislocated. Whether after struggles account for the abrasions on the knees and the fingers of the left hand cannot be positively asserted, although it is probable. The wounds on the scalp were accompanied with fractures of the external bones of the cranium, possibly with them also of the base, which must have been accompanied with probable rupture of some of the arteries at the base. Death must have resulted almost instantly. Mr. Gwynne, Attorney General of the State, and son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of opinion that he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack, lasting three hours, while attending the trials in South Carolina several years since.

Immediately on the assembling of the General Assembly to-day, the following communication was received in both houses:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11.
>
> *Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:*
>
> The melancholy duty devolves on me of informing you by official communication of the death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. This sad event occurred last evening at the Executive Mansion, from an unaccountable and unwitnessed accident. The distinguished abilities of Mr. Johnson as a jurist and statesman have long made him the pride of his native State, and on this most sad occasion the General Assembly of Maryland may deem it proper to pay his memory that tribute of respect to which his faithful services to his State and his country so justly entitle him.
>
> (Signed.) JOHN LEE CARROLL.

On receipt of this communication both houses took action to pay proper respect to the deceased, and immediately adjourned. They will assemble in the hall of the House at 3 o'clock P. M., and proceeding thence to the Executive Mansion, will in a body escort the remains to the depot, whence the body will be taken to Baltimore in a special car.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Mayor Latrobe this morning issued an order directing that the City Council be convened in extra session this evening in order that some action may be taken to indicate a proper appreciation of the great loss sustained in the death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist. The flags on all the public buildings are displayed at half mast in respect to the memory of the deceased. At a meeting of the Supreme Bench this morning it was resolved to hold a meeting at noon to-morrow to take appropriate action on the death of Mr. Johnson. In the United States District Court the death of Mr. Johnson was announced by United States District Attorney Sterling, and the court immediately adjourned. A meeting of the members of the Baltimore Bar will be held to-morrow to take appropriate action in respect to the deceased.

The remains of Hon. Reverdy Johnson were removed from the Executive Mansion at Annapolis this afternoon, accompanied in procession by Gov. Carroll, both houses of the Legislature, accompanied by their officers; the members of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; Admiral Rodgers and Commander Terry, of the Naval School; the President, Faculty, and students of St. John's College, of which Mr. Johnson was an Alumnus; members of the Bar, and citizens of Anapolis, to the depot, where they were placed in a special car and brought to this city in the care of relatives and friends. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Park avenue, and the interment will take place at Greenmount Cemetery. The City Council convened an extra session this evening, Mayor Latrobe presiding. Eulogies were delivered, and resolutions adopted expressing the deep sense of the loss which pervades the whole community at the sad and sudden death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson; that in the death of Mr. Johnson, the City of Baltimore lost her most distinguished citizen, and as a mark of respect, that the Mayor and City Council attend the funeral in a body.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the flouring mill of Voight, Ortman & Spreen, in South Pittsburg. The building was totally destroyed. The flames communicated to the Birmingham Depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, adjoining, which was also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $50,000; partially insured.

A tenement house owned by Charles McCarthy, of New-York, and situated at No. 283 Twelfth street, Jersey City, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $1,200. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin, and the authorities will make a thorough investigation.

The box factory and planing mill at Marlboro, Mass., known as Manning's Mills, were burned yesterday morning, together with valuable machinery and 30,000 feet of lumber. The buildings and machinery were owned by Alfred Page, of Ayer, Mass. The loss is not known, but it is heavy.

A fire in Pascoag, R. I., Thursday night, destroyed a portion of the Cassimere mill, owned by E. C. Sayles and occupied by Messrs. Fiske & Remington. The loss will probably not exceed $5,000. The cause was spontaneous combustion.

The store and stock of A. H. Gardiner, at Waterville, Me., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000; insured.

THE PLYMOUTH SCANDAL.

MR. BEECHER DENOUNCES MR. BOWEN

HE WANTS NO SECRET INVESTIGATIONS—FURTHER TIME GRANTED TO MR. BOWEN TO MAKE GOOD HIS CHARGES—HE IS AGAIN CITED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Long before the usual hour of opening the Friday evening prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church last evening the lecture-room was crowded to over flowing, aisles, galleries, and doorways being lined with members of the congregation, the majority of whom were ladies. It was evident that some important action was expected, and the utmost interest was evinced in the proceedings. The table on the platform was strewn with books, and on it was placed a silvered tripod supporting a vase of beautiful natural flowers. Mr. Beecher made his appearance at 7:30 precisely, and at that hour the centre and side doorways were so densely crowded that the Pastor requested them to be thrown open so as to relieve the pressure. This being done the vestibule was immediately thronged, the surplus crowd extending up the stairways and forming a deep fringe around the further end of the room. Among those on the platform were Horace B. Claflin, (who left, however, before the arrival of Mr. Beecher,) Assistant Pastor Halliday, Dr. Edward K. Beecher, Deacon Howard, Clerk Tilney and Alderman Whitney. Among those nearest the platform were Edward A. and Clarence Bowen, sons of Henry C. Bowen, and Dr. William H. Ward, of the *Independent,* who conversed with Messrs. Chambers and Raymond, and were, of course, objects of particular attention; Mrs. Beecher, Rev. Levi W. Hart, Brother McKay, S. V. White, Thomas G. Shearman, and Rossiter W. Raymond. At the request of Mr. Beecher Brother McKay opened the meeting with prayer, and prayed that all wanderers might be brought back to the fold. After the usual number of hymns had been sung, Mr. Beecher read from the first to the ninth verses of the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and at its conclusion delivered the address in relation to the approaching advisory council, which will be found below. At the conclusion of the "talk" the benediction was pronounced, and the adjourned business meeting was immediately convened, Brother Edgerton in the chair. Clerk Tilney read the recommendation of the Examining Committee that C. C. Duncan be, at his own request, dismissed from the church and his name dropped from the rolls. The recommendation was unanimously adopted. On motion of Dr. Edward Beecher, Mr. Tilney then read a verbatim report of the proceedings at the interview between Mr. Bowen and the members of the Examining Committee at the residence of Pastor Halliday on Thursday night, a full summary of which was published in THE TIMES of yesterday. During the reading of this report the brethren laughed ironically at any passage which could possibly be construed unfavorably toward Mr. Bowen, and at certain passages burst forth into enthusiastic applause. The proceedings being somewhat unseemly, Brother McKay jumped to his feet, and, after reminding the audience that they were not attending a political meeting, hoped the Moderator would enforce order. Mr. Beecher, also, endeavored to suppress unseemly expressions on the part of the audience, and partially succeeded. When Mr. Beecher arose to speak, Mr. Clarence Bowen, who sat immediately beneath, left the room, but his brother Edward remained, and never took his eyes off the speaker's face during the delivery of his speech. Mr. Beecher's speech, though short, was grandly effective and perfectly electrified his hearers. He spoke with amazing eloquence and power, and his gesticulation and attitudes were those of a finished artist. In the sentence in which he denounced Mr. Bowen's allegation as false in every particular, and called upon God to witness the truth of his statement, he drew himself up to his full height, and the power of his utterance became irresistible, and his audience applauded to the echo. Again, when he told his congregation that no secret investigation should be held with his consent, but that the relations between Mr. Bowen and himself should be published to the world, he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. It was at the conclusion of his speech, however, where he, in the presence of Almighty God, denounced Henry C. Bowen as a slanderer and a liar, that the enthusiasm reached its climax, being again and again repeated. During the latter portion of Mr. Beecher's speech Mrs. Beecher bent her head on her folded hands, and wept hysterically. A report of the proceedings is appended.

THE PRAYER-MEETING.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS IN REFERENCE TO THE APPROACHING ADVISORY COUNCIL.

At the prayer-meeting last evening Mr. Beecher, contrary to his usual custom, read a passage of Scripture and took it as the text of his remarks. The Scripture read was Hebrews xii., 1-9. He then spoke substantially as follows: These words, while spoken to individuals, are, perhaps, striking; but they are even more striking in the case of a community of Christians—in the case of churches. The church is called, has been for years, to go through deep waters. For more than twenty years we had almost unabated prosperity, and were almost ready to boast ourselves of our dexterity of government, and such signal presentation of truths that our church life was not marred by the vexations that befal other churches. It is not at all unlikely that we have become vain and proud and self-sufficient. But certainly for several years God has been dealing with us as with sons, and chastened us. And it becomes us to bear in mind that the best gift of God to the individual and to a church is that kind of chastisement which works out virtue, trust, patience, long suffering, kindness, and fruitfulness in labor, and I wish to-night to speak a few words to you that you may do even more signally than you have in days past—for from my heart I can commend you—that in days to come you may carry out and ennoble that patience and fidelity and churchly life which have carried you through difficulties of late. But, my beloved, beware lest intelligent judgment and conscientiousness in the cause of Christ shall be absorbed in the form of personal sympathy. Beware lest you are drawn into a kind of clannish feeling and human anxiety for your elder brother. To be sure, I know your love, your sympathy, and I know that I am prayed for. That suffices me, but on your part it will be very bad for you it you suffer this mere human sympathy toward the individual to fill so large a place in your experience that it may be said to fill your face. You are a church of Christ set on a hill and cannot be hid, and your business here is the manifestation of Jesus Christ to the world in such a way as to win them to a nobler life and to a higher experience. I have tried to set you an example. After speaking of the absence in any of his sermons, with one or two exceptions, of anything which to outsiders would indicate the troubles within the church, Mr. Beecher continued: And now we are on the eve of a memorable week. In 1874 a great council was called in Brooklyn to act upon our affairs, in which we were not to participate. Now we have called a council to act upon our own affairs, and in this we must needs participate, and there are one or two things which I wish to say to you. First, you will receive the brethren from abroad into your households, and I should desire that there should be in your hearts such a sentiment of honor as would prevent anything which would have a tendency to bias them. The brethren that come together come impartially. They come to hear and give such advice as the Lord will inspire in them upon the facts presented to them, and in some sense they are as judges—not technically—but in some sense they are such, and you must not attempt in your household to bias them by your kindness in the slightest attempt to beguile them from their duty, even if their judgment should be adverse to your convictions and mine; nevertheless it is a matter of Christian honor that this mind should be in your family, that not the slightest attempt should be made to influence or bias them by social influences. And secondly, when you assemble in council, although I apprehend that the open meetings will be fewer and less interesting than is anticipated, it must needs be that the audience is largely composed of the brethren of this church and of this society, and I beseech of you by all that is honorable and all that is gentlemanly that there be not from gallery or from pew, from first to least, the slightest exhibition either of approval or disapproval. I could wish that you would sit there as if you were marble, for exhibition, though I know your hearts are hot within you. But the council ought to be set in the midst of the congregation of this church, and never hear a whisper that would influence them. We called them that they might do their duty faithfully. And thirdly, I beg of you when they assemble, to bear them morning and night before God. If you pray more for men you will have less occasion to do anything else, and in regard to this council, if you will pray for them—that is a mode of exercising an influence upon them that you may indulge in. Do you believe in God? Do you believe in the Holy Spirit? Do you believe in prayer? Do you not think it is in the power of God to descend in such a council as that? Pray much for them. And now one last word. While all this agitation is going on, while the papers are full of bickering, and sparks that appear like the Winter sparks from the forge of the smith in the smithy, remember your duty is in church-work and church life. As far as possible take care of your classes and schools, take care of all your mission work and live in your families holier lives—better men, better Christians in the family. Live better lives, individually and collectively, and Christ will take care of me. Christ will take care of you. As He has done in the past, so will He do in the future.

The benediction was pronounced, and the meeting dismissed.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

At the close of the prayer meeting the business meeting was opened, Mr. Edgerton in the chair. The report of the Examining Committee was read by Mr. Tilney. It was merely a compilation of the various documents and reports of the meetings of the Examining Committee printed in THE TIMES for the past few days. When the Moderator asked what action the church proposed to take on the report of the committee, Mr. White offered a resolution which, after a few slight amendments, was accepted without dissent. It reads as follows:

> *Resolved,* That the whole matter of the insinuations or accusations of Henry C. Bowen against the Pastor of this church be referred back to the Examining Committee, with instructions to continue the investigation begun by them, and that they be instructed to summon Mr. Bowen before them, giving him ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, and to notify him that he will be asked to state, any and every fact within his knowledge tending to support the insinuations or charges contained in his letter of the 4th inst., and to give the names of all witnesses known to him by whom any of the facts not within his personal knowledge may be proved, and to submit to such other and further thorough and rigid examination as may be necessary and proper to elicit the fullest possible investigation thereof.

Mr. S. V. White, in speaking to the above resolutions, said that as a "man of many grievances" he desired to present the resolutions as one further step in the business he undertook some weeks ago. He said he had been referred to as a "man of many grievances," but he had no grievance other than that which each and every member of the church had in common with him. He said he had undertaken the work with a set and determined purpose that there should no longer be a hidden mystery in respect to which they were all kept in the dark. He said he had gone to Mr. Bowen in a spirit of candor and kindness, neither as a partisan of Mr. Beecher nor a friend of Mr. Bowen, any further than he was a friend of the truth. He had said to Mr. Bowen—and Mr. Bowen agreed with him—that there was "one too many members in Plymouth Church." [Applause.] He believed that the history of the Christian Church never presented more than one instance of a man who chose to sit under such preaching and in such communion for years, introducing to the fellowship of the church his sons and daughters, under the preaching of a man whom he believed to be guilty of the heinous crime which he characterizes in his letter, and which he did not choose to repeat in their presence. He believed that Henry C. Bowen would stand unique in desiring to have fellowship or be in communion under circumstances of that kind. He then spoke of what, he said, the papers chose to call the "Sphinx of Plymouth Church." He was a sphinx, not proposing a riddle, but standing defying all Plymouth Church to solve his conundrum.

Mr. Beecher then rose and said: I apprehend that I agree with brother McKay in the drift of his remarks about this not being a political meeting, because, although I am as much interested in the matter of discussion to-night as any person can be, I am very far from feeling in the spirited humor that many brethren present are. A controversy between any two church members is a sad thing. A controversy between a member of the church and the Pastor is a sad thing. I regard the relationship of a Pastor to the church as not second to the relationship of a mother to her daughter or of a father to his son. And whether as in these things the intercourse began early and continued without breaking for half a score of years, and still continued nominally for more than as many years more, without even a fracture, to have a quarrel is a sad thing. It certainly is to me in the nature of a funeral service, and not in the nature of an ordinary political speech or harangue. Mr. Bowen not only was one of the earliest members of the church, and one of its founders, but I do not forget that it was his threshold I first crossed when I came to Brooklyn. It is under his roof and that of his happy wife, now in heaven, I received hospitalities I shall not forget. We took sweet counsel together, and to his indefatigable zeal in the early period of the church's history we are indebted for much of the early prosperity of this church; and I cannot think of anything more sad than at this late day that the man with whom I have walked arm in arm, whose house was as a brother's house to me, whose children grew up and in their early day learned to love me, almost all of whom grew up on my knee, to find him in such antagonism as that one or the other of us must be destroyed. It is not a thing for smiles, and is not a thing for cheers. Now, I don't propose to argue this question to-night. It is not I should do it. I only propose to say one or two words on the matter. And one is, that if for the last fifteen years and more, Mr. Bowen has been in possession of such facts as he now alleges in his letter and never mentioned them to me, nor communicated them to an officer of this church, nor in any wise brought them under the knowledge of the church, he deserves to be expelled from the church for violation of his covenant treaty. If I am as I am alleged to be, and have been what he alleges me to have been, and he knew it and permitted it without a word of warning to me or to the church, he has committed a crime against this church and against morality; and if it was not so and the allegation a lie—and it is a lie, before God I pronounce it—[applause]—then he was guilty of a most heinous crime, for I pronounce the allegations that have been made absolutely false. Further, let me say that, Mr. Bowen being requested by his brethren to state what these facts were, and what were the evidences of them in his possession, he pleads that he is put upon trial and that he has not had time to make preparations. But he had time to write the letter and charge me before the public of this continent with heinous crimes. He had time to charge me with being a criminal, which three withering epithets failed to encompass, and having had time to set me up as a minister in this light and to publish it in the newspapers, he has not had time to substantiate his charges. [Applause.] He ought to have known that before he published it. I have still another word to say, and that is as to the tribunal of three persons by which he proposes to have the matter investigated, on the condition that he may hide in their presence certain names, and that those three persons might give out what they thought proper, and cover up whatever they saw fit to hide in this matter. But no secresy shall rest in this matter. [Applause.] I do not say that I would not in certain respects go before this committee; but this is what I say, there shall be no secret investigation. If this matter is not explored to the bottom it will be because my will is set aside. And I do not propose that he shall hide himself, nor will I propose to hide any thing from you, with the understanding that the gentlemen, whoever they may be, will keep it hid, and only let out what they think won't satisfy you, and what they think won't satisfy me. And since the matter has been published in the newspapers, and he has signed his name to it, he has got to face these facts and produce the evidence. [Applause.] And as for myself, I have only to say that I pronounce these allegations false, and before Almighty God, and looking to the Judgment Day, I say he is a slanderer and a liar. [Great applause.]

When the applause which greeted Mr. Beecher's speech had subsided, the meeting adjourned to assemble at the call of the chair.

Subsequently a meeting of the Examining Committee was held, and it was resolved, in pursuance of the spirit of Mr. White's resolution, to summon Mr. Bowen to meet the committee a week from next Wednesday evening.

HIGH WATER AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—The river came to a stand-still to-day at scant thirty-four feet, which is the danger line, and although the rivers north of here have been high, and were at a low stage during the flood of last August when the river reached the same point, yet little damage is reported, and should the levees below here remain intact but little damage from the present flood is apprehended in the country tributary to Memphis.

THE NEW-LONDON BANK ROBBERY.

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 11.—The burglar who entered the National Bank of Commerce on Tuesday night, has been discovered in the person of George C. Packer, one of the tellers of that institution, who has made full confession. All the missing funds of the bank, amounting to $21,500, have been recovered.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The town meetings in St. Lawrence County resulted in the unanimous election of the Republican ticket, something which has not occurred in many years in that county. Seven of the thirty-four Supervisors thus elected were Greeley Republicans in 1872.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 11.—The First Church of Bridgeport last night voted to accept the call of Plymouth Church to the council. The First Church of Winsted also accepted.

THE CASE OF REV. FRED. BELL.

About one hundred members of the Primitive Methodist Church met in the lecture-room of the church in Park avenue, near Canton street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of investigating the charges of improper conduct against Rev. Fred. Bell. Rev. Charles Spurr presided. Mr. R. M. Harrison read a statement, signed and sworn to by Mrs. Morris, full of the most serious accusations against Mr. Bell, of so gross a nature that the ladies, of whom there were about thirty or forty present, were asked to retire while it was being read. Mr. Stacom, a member of the church, said he had seen Mr. Bell drink wine in the country. Mr. Charles Taylor first heard the story from Mr. Stacom, and then got the particulars from Mrs. Morris, as contained in the statement. Deacon Dooley heard the story from Brother Taylor, and went to Mrs. Morris, who said the story was true, but requested him not to make it public.

The investigation continued until after 11 o'clock. The result of the matter was that a resolution was adopted expelling Mr. Bell from the church, and declaring that the church would not take any notice whatever of anything which he might hereafter say or print in the newspapers.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night in the upper lake region is now north of Maine. It was accompanied by rainy weather and brisk to high winds from the lakes to Missouri, Tennessee, Middle States and New-England, and is now followed by generally clear weather. Occasional rain has fallen in the Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States and fallen from the lakes to the south-west. The rivers have continued rising at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Keokuk, falling at Cairo, and nearly stationary at New-Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, occasional rains will prevail, succeeded by rising barometer, winds veering to north-west and north-east, colder and clearing weather.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, lower temperature than on Friday, and generally clear weather.

In the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds and warmer, partly cloudy, weather.

In New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, colder and generally clear weather, followed in the two last districts by southerly winds and falling barometer.

The rivers will continue rising at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, falling at Cairo, and nearly stationary at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	22°	37°	3:30 P. M.	40°	51°
6 A. M.	31°	39°	6 P. M.	38°	47°
9 A. M.	37°	42°	9 P. M.	36°	49°
12 M.	43°	45°	12 P. M.	25°	47°

Average temperature yesterday ....44⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ....34°

A DISORDERLY SPARRING MATCH.

Prof. O'Neil, of Wood's Gymnasium, was last evening made the recipient, at Tammany Hall, of an annual testimonial tendered by his pupils and friends. The affair passed off smoothly until the final sparring match of the evening, between John Dwyer and George Rooke, was reached. This, through the personal ill feeling of the contestants, having degenerated into an angry contest, was stopped by the Police of the Eighteenth Precinct. "Steve" Taylor, who attempted to persuade the sparrers to continue, by wagering $250 on the result, was promptly driven from the stage. One of Rooke's friends then attempted to get into a fight with Col. Monstery, the stage manager, but he also was driven from the stage by the latter. The disorderly persons having been removed, the audience dispersed.

In the Wisconsin Assembly, Thursday, the Vance bill, repealing the Potter law, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 67 to 31.

Thomas Regan, of Lowell, Mass., while at work on a sewer excavation yesterday forenoon, was struck by a forty-pound rock from a blast 150 feet distant, and instantly killed.

TIME LOCKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.

To Ira L. Cady, No. 100 Maiden lane, New-York:

The appeal by Yale Lock Company from former decisions of Patent Office on time locks has this day been again decided in my favor unanimously by the Board of Examiners in Chief. Eminent counsel from New-York and Washington argued the cause on both sides. JAMES SARGENT.

—*Advertisement.*

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, bilious disorders, sick headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To Ruin a Handsome Face

with metallic powders, &c., when its beauty might be enhanced and rendered perpetual with "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH," is criminal folly.—*Advertisement.*

NO COURAGE.—It requires no courage to have teeth extracted at DR. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, as it is done without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The cod liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Irritation and itching, eruptive and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading, and prematurely gray hair cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. Also unnatural redness of the nose, and untimely wrinkles of the face.

For Pimples, Black Heads, Fleshworms, ask your druggist for PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the celebrated skin medicine. For moth patches, freckles, and tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

The Northampton Bank Robbery.—Had the Cashier's house been protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, he would have had sufficient notice of the approach of the burglars to have discharged his revolver, and given an alarm which would have caused the burglars to retreat.

Had the Vault of the National Bank of Commerce at New-London been protected with the ELECTRIC BANK-VAULT PROTECTOR of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, No. 571 Broadway, no burglar or any one connected with the bank could have robbed its vault.

The Congress and Empire Spring Company, of Saratoga, for their employes and horses, say GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA is unequaled. They never saw anything like it—its effects are magical. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

You Can Cure that Cough or Cold by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1.

Lithography! Cheaper Than Type! CHARLES HART, No. 36 Vesey st., New-York.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets Whiten the teeth, if used daily.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

COOKE—FREESE.—At the St. Nicholas Hotel, Feb. 10, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Dr. R. P. COOKE to Miss SARAH FREESE, of New-York. No cards.

DEYO—DENNISTON.—At Washingtonville, N. Y., on the 10th of February, 1876, by Rev. James Otis Denniston, ROBERT EMMETT DEYO, of New-York, and JANE CRAWFORD, daughter of the late Robert Denniston.

EAKIN—STUART.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., at the residence of the bride's mother, JAMES D. EAKIN to MARGARET, daughter of the late Joseph Stuart, of this city.

☞ Tennessee papers please copy.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—At Dobb's Ferry, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876, MARY R. ARMOUR, eldest daughter of Rebecca and the late Paul Armour.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Dobb's Ferry, on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will await the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from Thirtieth Street Depot, Hudson River Railroad. Returning, train will leave Dobb's Ferry, 5:33.

BARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, DANIEL WEBSTER BARRETT, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at Bedford, Westchester County, on Sunday, 13th inst. Train leaves Grand Central Depot by New-York and Harlem Railroad, 9:15 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, Mrs. FANNY V. BOARDMAN, wife of Samuel Boardman, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 5 East 29th st., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 11 A. M., whence her remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on the 10th inst., at the residence of Nehemiah Knight, Miss HARRIET BOWLER, formerly of Providence, R. I., and daughter of the late Metcalf Bowler, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral from No. 183 Harrison st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BANTA.—At Ridgefield, N. J., (formerly English Neighborhood,) on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876, JOHN V. BANTA, aged 70 years, 8 months, and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Church (Rev. Dr. Taylor's) at Ridgefield, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Hoboken Ferry at 12 M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st., New-York, by Northern Railroad, at 9 o'clock A. M.

COLES.—At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., CORNELIUS COLES, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Warburton av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 12th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:30 A. M. train from 30th st. and 11 o'clock from 42d st. depot.

DAY.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, of diarrhoea, HENRY BELDEN, infant son of John and Mary E. Day, aged 9 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 234 East 15th st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 11, MARIA LOUISA DURYEA.

Funeral services on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 188 Washington st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HOYT.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 11, ELIZA G. HOYT, daughter of Edwin and Eliza Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn.

The funeral will take place at her home, in Norwalk, on Monday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, inst., N. A. KNAPP, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 110 East 26th st., on Sunday 13th inst., at 2:30 P. M. The remains will be removed to Round Hill, Conn., for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In Tarrytown, Thursday, Feb. 10, M. LOUISE, eldest daughter of Mary E. and William T. Lockwood, aged 18 years, 3 months, and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 10, GEORGE PARKER, in his 74th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 13, 1:30 P. M., from the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, (Dr. Porter's,) corner Clymer st., Eastern District.

PINKERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 11, JAMES PINKERTON, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 North Oxford st., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., are also invited to attend.

SERRELL.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, 10th inst., ANN B., widow of the late William Serrell, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 165 Dean st., Saturday at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday.

SCRIVEN.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 11, Z. W. SCRIVEN, M. D.

Funeral from the residence, on Monday, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, ANN, wife of Nathaniel Thurston, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 603 Lexington av.

WATERS.—CAROLINA E. WATERS, on Friday, Feb. 11, at her residence, No. 146 East 86th st.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 1 P. M., from the M. E. Church, East 86th st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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Long experience in the publication of THE TIMES has shown that no issue of this paper is more carefully read, or more popular in the family circle, than the Sunday edition. Nothing is ever allowed to appear, either in its literary, news, or advertisement columns, which could offend the most refined, or which could not be read aloud in any circle. Then there are certain special features of the paper which make it of interest to a very wide class of readers. The

Household Column

is one of these. It contains something of interest for every department of the household; answers to correspondents on matters pertaining to domestic life; useful receipts, and other information for the kitchen, and is generally a useful weekly compendium of information for all who have charge of household affairs. The

Original Stories,

by well-known authors, are a prominent feature of the Sunday edition. Some of the best recent stories of Bret Harte, William Black, Thomas Hardy, and other popular writers were written for and first published in this paper. The

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are carefully made from the best articles in magazine literature, and have always been a popular department of THE TIMES. There is also a

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containing all that is of interest to military men and the National Guard.

The Foreign Correspondence

is among the best of its kind, the writers being gentlemen of ability and prominence on the foreign press. The

Special Articles

which appear in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES are always original and interesting, and are the work of men thoroughly posted on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition of THE TIMES contains all the domestic, foreign, and local news, and no pains or expense are spared to make it acceptable to the best and most intelligent classes of readers.

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EVERY EVENING, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) for the general public, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Madison av.

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For YOUNG MEN ONLY, every night, except Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

SUNDAY—For CHRISTIAN WORKERS. Entrance on Madison av.; 8 to 8:45 o'clock A. M. (Admission by ticket.)

For WOMEN ONLY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For MEN ONLY, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Doors open ONE-HALF HOUR before each service.

Admission to all the meetings free—without ticket—Sunday morning excepted.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st. SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Ex. Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M. for Europe, per steamer Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 4 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer California, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Donau, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.
Old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.

Removed from a Staten Island mansion all the household effects, consisting of fine moquet, English body Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, brocatel and lace curtains and shades, rugs, matting, elegant bedroom suits, fine bedding, sheets, quilts, blankets, linen, &c., plain and mirror door wardrobes, parlor furniture, etagere, card-table, work-tables, library furniture, desks, book-cases, music racks, screens, grand piano, ornaments, &c.; also a fine assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

To be sold on SATURDAY at 10:30 o'clock, at the old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

CARD.

Exaggerated reports having been published in the different daily papers in regard to my loss by the recent fire, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally that my stock WAS NOT seriously damaged. We have completed the necessary repairs to our printing office, and resume work to-day without further delay in the execution of our orders. JOHN. S. HULIN, "The" Printer and Manufacturing Stationer, No. 440 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOOD SAMPLE TEAS 32 CENTS PER LB.!
EXTRA CHOICE SAMPLE TEAS 38c. PER POUND!
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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	34	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,315
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Pork, pkgs	1,416
B. E. Peas, bags	83	Beef, pkgs	73
Cotton, bales	1,504	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,257
Copper, bbls	11	Grease, pkgs	58
Dried Fruit, pkgs	16	Lard, tcs	1,978
Eggs, bbls	1,630	Lard, kegs	70
Flour, bbls	11,399	Stearine, pkgs	106
Wheat, bushels	19,460	Butter, pkgs	4,637
Corn, bushels	46,340	Cheese, pkgs	6,600
Oats, bushels	15,400	Tallow, pkgs	126
Malt, bushels	3,642	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Barley, bushels	6,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	567
Grass-seed, bags	719	Pea-nuts, bags	171
Beans, bbls	638	Starch, bxs	1,020
Peas, bushels	2,667	Skins, bales	6
Corn-meal, bags	819	Tea, half chests	153
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	364
Hops, bales	538	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	645
Hides, bales	844	Whisky, bbls	757
Leather, sides	12,560	Wool, bales	55
Oil, bbls	92		

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been generally in quite moderate demand in nearly all instances, and values have been without important alteration. Some heavy work has been called for, in consequence of the recent bad weather, but this source of inquiry did not promise much activity. Spring goods are not yet in anything like urgent request in any instance. Auction sales are devoid of spirit, and indicative of much irregularity as to values. Finishing goods have been selling rather more freely, but quoted weak as to price.

BRICKS—There has been a moderate inquiry for the leading kinds, with little variation as to prices.

COFFEE—Rio dull and weak within the previous range. Of Santos, 200 bags sold on private terms; Maracaibo more active, with sales reported of 3,000 bags at 17½c.@18½c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has not been recently in much request. The export call has been on a restricted scale. Prices have been without change of moment.

CORDAGE—Meets with a very slow sale, generally on the basis of previous nominal quotations.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery, at an improvement of 1-16c. ℘ ℔....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c. ℘ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,525 bales, (of which 505 bales were on last evening,) including 591 bales to shippers, 606 bales to spinners, and 328 bales to speculators. Included in the above sales are 200 bales to arrive....More activity has been noted for forward delivery at rather firmer prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,000 bales, (of which 1,700 bales were on last evening, and 14,300 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; March, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; April, 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; May, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; June, 13 15-16c.@13 27-32c.; July, 14c.; August, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c., showing an advance of 1-32c. ℘ ℔., closing easy....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,504 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 18,375 bales, against 16,856 bales same day last week, and for the week 117,995 bales, against 127,759 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,181,997 bales, against 2,720,677 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 64,106 bales; to the Continent, 38,279 bales; stock in New-York, 152,759 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 905,811 bales....The week's exports hence have been 9,730 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict G'd Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict G'd Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	11⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞	Middling	12⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—A very meagre business has been recently reported in most kinds of Drugs and Dyes at generally unaltered figures. Dye-woods have been also in limited request, yet quoted about steady.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in comparatively limited demand on the basis of late quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More demand has been reported for State and Western Flour, mainly for low grades, and in good part for export, at somewhat steadier rates. Trade and family brands have been comparatively quiet at unaltered figures. Unsound Extras rather more sought after on the basis of late quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 25@$6 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5 50; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 25; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 60, mainly $5 90@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour in moderate demand and quoted steady; sales 1,400 bbls....Rye Flour in request at former figures on sales of 400 bbls., in lots chiefly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal moderately sought after at unchanged rates; sales equal to 650 bbls., of which were 200 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50, delivered.

FRUITS—Less demand has been noted for most descriptions at essentially unchanged rates. Sales 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 90@$3 05; 350 bbls. Currants at 7c.@7¼c.; 600 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 60 cks. Turkey Prunes at 4⅝c.@4¾c.

GRAIN—Trade in Wheat has been on a very moderate scale. Spring Wheat has been quoted firm, but has been without notable activity. Demand from export buyers less urgent. Winter Wheat steady, but quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 13 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 11 for No. 3 do., in store; $1 26 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (2,000 bushels;) $1 36@$1 37 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; 96c.@$1 05 for inferior and rejected Spring; $1 50 for prime White Western, (a small lot;) $1 42½ for New-York No. 2 White, (car lots;) and $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania....Corn has been rather more active, and quoted steady as to price. The export inquiry has been fair, in good part for ungraded Mixed Western and Yellow Southern....Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels for early delivery, at 64¾c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 63c. for new low Mixed do.; 61c.@65c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, mainly at 63c.@65c., afloat; 59½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 64c.@65c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 65c. for new Yellow Southern; (about 21,000 bushels sold at this rate.)....The demand for forward delivery has been fairly active at about previous rates....Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, including 20,000 bushels, February delivery, seller's option, at 64¾c., and 15,000 bushels, March option, reported at 64¾c., subsequently reported as offered at 64½c....Rye, Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat essentially as last quoted....Barley lower and irregular, on more urgent offerings, and a restricted inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3 car-loads of Canada at $1 10; 3 car-loads of six-rowed State at $1 05; 1 car-load of four-rowed State at $1; 4 car-loads of two-rowed State at 85c.; a car-load of do. at 78c., and 5,000 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State at 75c. ℘ bushel....Oats have been moderately sought after at about previous prices, with sales reported of 37,500 bushels at 51c.@51½c. for about prime White Western; 48c.@49c. for Mixed Western; 48¼c. for No. 2 Chicago, in store, (3,000 bushels;) 46½c. for ordinary Mixed Western, in store; 48¼c. for New-York light mixed; 48c.@48½c. for New-York No. 2; 47½c.@49c. for Mixed State; 51c.@51½c. for White State; 48c. for Black State....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted....Clover-seed has been in good supply and very moderate demand, with prices quoted as favoring buyers. Sales have been reported of 230 bags State at 14c.@14½c., chiefly at 14c. for prime; 300 bags Pennsylvania, on private terms, quoted at 13¾c., and 150 bags Canada at 13⅝c., quoted at 13½c.@13¾c. for good to strictly prime....The week's exports hence for European ports included 27,182 bbls. Flour, 327,287 bushels Wheat, 205,558 bushels Corn, 35,592 bushels Peas, and 400 bushels Oats.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts 100 bales sold at 3½c.; market quiet.

HIDES—Have been moderately active at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 1,600 Dry California, (to arrive,) 22 ℔., at 20½c., 30 days; 1,700 Dry California, 23 ℔., 3,000 California Kips, 1,500 do. do., 12 ℔., 1,000 Dry Texas, 800 Wet-salted Havana, 300 Tampico Kids, 1,200 Western Cows, 60 ℔., 500 Western Bulls, 85 ℔., and 500 City Slaughters, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in fair request and quoted firm. The full rates claimed operate against free export purchases. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@17c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c....The receipts for the week were 3,690 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 59,858 bales, against 38,090 bales same period 1874-5; export clearances for the week, 599 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 27,800 bales, against 14,144 bales same period in 1874-5.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been more active, closing at $1 70 ℘ thousand; sales, 750,000....Lumber has been rather more sought after, on the basis of previous prices, including Eastern Spruce, at $12 50@$14 50 for random cargoes; sales, 350,000 feet....Market otherwise comparatively quiet, quotations essentially as before....Rockland Lime, $1 10@$1 50 ℘ bbl.

LEATHER—Business has been without notable activity. The export movement has been less satisfactory. The home calls have been moderate, from manufacturers as well as from the trade. Prices have been quoted weak in most instances. The offerings of stock have been generally liberal, though the more desirable qualities of Oak Tannages have been in exceptionally meagre supply. Upper Leather has been attracting more attention. Choice Harness Leather also rather more inquired for....The week's receipts have been 64,481 sides and 2,105 bales do.; exports, 9,650 sides, including 8,000 sides to England....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 23c.@24c. for Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c. for California, and 22½c.@23c. for Orinoco, &c.; Medium, 25c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 23½c.@25c. for Orinoco, and 24c.@25c. for California; Heavy, 25c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 23½c.@25c. for Orinoco, and 24½c.@25c. for California; good damaged stock, 20½c.@23c.; poor do., 16c.@19c., ℘ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 33c.@34c.; Middle Backs, 34c.@37c.; Light Crop, 31c.@32c.; Middle Crop, 32c.@33c.; Heavy Crop, 32c.@33c....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 26c.@27c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more active, but at easier prices, with sales reported of 300,000 ℔., for early delivery, at 22½c.@22¾c., and recent contracts for 8,000,000 ℔., reported as to the French Government, deliverable within six months, at about 21c.@21¼c....Iron has been very moderately sought after, generally on the basis of late quotations; 700 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American Pig at $23 and $21. Recent arrivals of 500 tons Scotch Pig yet unmarketed....Lead, Spelter, Tin, and Zinc essentially as last quoted, on a dull trade.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in light demand with 170 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@53c. for fair to fancy. Foreign rather more sought after at low figures, with sales reported of 212 hhds. old crop Cardenas on private terms; 413 hhds. and 45 tcs. new crop at 30c.; and 40 hhds. English Island, in lots, at 35c.@38c. ℘ gallon.

NAILS—Have been in light demand on the basis of $2 87½@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull since our last, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 57½@$1 60; good do. at $1 62½@$1 65 ℘ 280 ℔. Sales, 275 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2@$3....Tar and Pitch inactive at former rates....Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 36c. for merchantable ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in light request at easier prices, with Western, in bags, quoted at $43, currency; City quoted nominal. The week's exports hence have been 4,370 pkgs.

OILS—The general market has been very tame. Whale, Sperm, Olive, Cotton, and Neatsfoot Oils have been lightly dealt in within the previous range. Linseed, Lard, and Cocoa-nut Oils have been selling moderately at late figures. Most other kinds very quiet; quotations essentially as last given.

PETROLEUM—Crude opened heavy and lower; quoted down to 7¾c., but closing strong and up to 8c., (on sales of 7,000 bbls. at this price,) in bulk, and 10⅜c.@10⅞c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined, for early delivery, in limited demand, and quoted at the close at 14c.@14⅛c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c. Sales, 30,000 cases on private terms....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅛c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly higher, checking business for early delivery, though a fair inquiry has been noted. Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. new Western Mess at $22, subsequently quoted up to $22 50....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 75@$21; City do., $22; Extra Prime, new, $16@$16 50 ℘ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Western Prime Mess at our quotations....And for forward delivery, a brisk movement has been reported at materially advanced prices, favored by the Western advices....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close $22 20@$22 50; March, $22 20@$22 50; April, $22 75@$22 80; May, $23; June, $22 95@$23 15....Sales since our last of 3,500 bbls., April, at $22 15@$22 75; 4,500 bbls., May, at $23....Dressed Hogs have been quoted firmer, on a fair inquiry, with City quoted at 9⅞c.@10⅜c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10½c. ℘ ℔....Western Hogs at $9 75@$9 87½....Cut-meats in good demand and quoted a shade stronger in price. Sales reported of 15,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.@13½c., the latter rate for 10 ℔. averages; 30 tcs. Bellies, 14 to 15 ℔., at 12½c.; 20 bxs. Backs at 12¼c.; 15 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8⅝c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, at a shade better rates than those current yesterday....Bacon quoted up to 12⅛c.@12¼c. for City Long Clear, and 11⅞c.@12c. for Western do., on light offerings, but very quiet....Western Steam Lard advanced 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ ℔., on a more active inquiry, stimulated by the Western reports, but closed rather weaker....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 600 tcs. prime at $13@$13 06¼, closing at $13 06¼....The business for early delivery has been active at higher figures....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13; March, $13 10 bid; April, $13 27½@$13 30; May, $13 42½; June, $13 50@$13 60....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount 1,250 tcs., February options, at $13; 750 tcs., March, at $13 10@$13 15; 2,750 tcs., April, at $13 27½@$13 30; 250 tcs., May, at $13 42½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in fair request and quoted a shade dearer, with sales reported of 240 tcs. at 13c....Refined Lard has been in moderate demand, and quoted for the Continent at 13¼c., and for the West Indies at 13⅝c. Sales, 400 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef quoted firm on a moderate trade; sales, 60 bbls. and 350 tcs., (of which latter were 250 tcs. Philadelphia.)....Tallow steady, with sales of 120,000 ℔. very good to prime at 9⅛c.@9¼c....Stearine has been in more request, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c., and City, 13¼c.@13⅜c. ℘ ℔. Sales, 50 tcs. choice Western at 13¼c.; and 25,000 ℔. City, in hhds., at 13¼c. ℘ ℔....Butter and Cheese quoted steady on a fair inquiry, almost wholly for the better grades....Fresh Eggs down to 16c.@21c. for fair to extra choice; offerings liberal; demand moderate....The exports hence for European ports have been 1,679 pks. Pork, 1,239 pks. Beef, 13,301 pks. Bacon, 4,296 pks. Lard, 17,143 pks. Cheese, and 82 pks. Butter; also, 923 hhds. Tallow.

SUGARS—Raw quiet at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for fair to good refining. Sales 75 hhds. common to fair Refining Cuba at 7 5-16c.@7⅝c.; 84 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅜c., and 44 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c....Refined, as last quoted.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather more demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@17c.; 50 cases 1873 New-England, part at 32½c.; 27 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 7c.@15c.; 51 cases 1873 Ohio at 9c.; 200 cases 1874 New-England at 7½c.@11c.; 300 cases 1874 New-York at 8c.@9½c.; 50 cases 1874 Ohio at 7c.; 100 cases 1874 Pennsylvania on private terms; 100 cases Sundries at 7c.@25c., and 500 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15....The week's exports hence have been 806 hhds.

TEAS—Steady, with sales reported of 900 half-chests Green, 1,500 half-chests Oolong, and 600 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 12, on sales of 100 bbls....Alcohol, free, quoted at $2 10 asked.

WOOL—Domestic Wool has been more active but at generally less firm prices. Holders evince more desire to realize. Manufacturers, however, as a rule, have been purchasing almost exclusively to meet their more urgent requirements. Foreign product has been very quiet, and values have been somewhat nominal in most instances. The public sales of Wool at London have been announced for formal opening, on the 15th inst. for the current year. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 312,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 35c.@50½c.; 11,000 ℔. unwashed, part at 34c.@36c.; 2,000 ℔. washed at 39c.@52c.; 17,000 ℔. Scoured at 52c.@60c.; 335 pks. and 37,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 38c.@46c.; 25,000 ℔. Combing, part at 40c.@50c.; 10,000 ℔. Black Colorado, 30 bags Black, 134 bales China, 143 bales Cape, and 40 bales New-Zealand, on private terms; 2,000 ℔. Oregon at 29c.; 17 bales California Lambs at 22c.; 221,000 ℔. California Fall at 14c.@20c.; 24,000 ℔. California Spring at 24c.@32½c.; 2,500 ℔. Australian at 48c. ℘ ℔....Other sales of Domestic Fleece, of considerable magnitude, were rumored, but without confirmation. Included in the actual sales was a considerable quantity of stock, disposed of on account of a firm reported as retiring from the business.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been reported in the way of berth freights at essentially unaltered rates. Grain room in most request. And in the chartering line, a somewhat livelier business was reported, mainly in tonnage suited to the grain trade, at about previous figures; and in vessels for Petroleum, which were quoted irregular and somewhat weaker....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 150 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ℘ ℔. (compressed;) 300 tons Oil-cake at 20s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 26s. 3d. ℘ ton (with grain-room quoted at 7½d. ℘ standard bushel asked;) and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℘ 60 ℔....For London, by sail, small lots of Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 8d. ℘ 60 ℔., and 8,000 bushels (last evening) at 8¼d. ℘ 56 ℔.; 350 pks. Clover-seed, 800 bbls. Sugar, and 2,000 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms; 1,201 pks. Bacon and Lard at 32s. 6d.@33s. 9d.; 1,900 bxs. Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour reported at 2s. 10½d. ℘ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, and 200 bags Clover-seed at 35s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 432 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters of Grain, at 6s. 9d., and £5 gratuity; another, with about 5,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, (a recharter,) at 7s.; another, 719 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,200 quarters do., from do., at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 424 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., at 7s.; a bark, (to arrive from Savannah,) with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 1½d.; another, with about 3,400 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 3d.; and another, (to arrive,) with 1,800 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 3d. ℘ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, Grain room was quoted at 10d. ℘ bushel, asked. A British ship, 1,401 tons, with about 10,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, rechartered at 4s. ℘ bbl....For Havre or Dunkirk, an American bark, 505 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms....For the Continent, direct, an American bark, 563 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, and another, 403 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 240 bales Bristles at 3.25 reich marks....For Copenhagen, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard on private terms....For the German Baltic, an American bark, 544 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Santander, an American brig, 301 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl., and 20c. ℘ case....For Savannah, a schooner, 233 tons, with Phosphates, from Wilmington, Del., at $2 25 ℘ ton....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 259 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads, at 80c....For Portland, a schooner, 411 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Philadelphia, a schooner, 260 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $5 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; good ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 8,116 bales; gross, 8,478 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,564 bales; to France, 1,764 bales; to the Channel, 3,708 bales; sales, 14,000 bales; stock, 391,922 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 56,746 bales; gross, 58,945 bales; exports to Great Britain, 23,949 bales; to France, 5,892 bales; to the Continent, 14,451 bales; to the Channel, 3,708 bales; coastwise, 5,269 bales; sales, 56,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,424 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,697 bales; sales, 754 bales; stock, 79,391 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,410 bales; gross, 10,149 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,277 bales; to the Continent, 550 bales; to the Channel, 2,650 bales; coastwise, 2,942 bales; sales, 5,343 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,992 bales; exports, coastwise, 223 bales; sales, 1,262 bales; stock, 73,360 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,421 bales; gross, 12,510 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,344 bales; to the Continent, 1,730 bales; to the Channel, 1,400 bales; coastwise, 1,998 bales; sales, 10,349 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 11—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3¾ ℘ cent., which is ¼ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 106½; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 105¾, ex coupon; new 5s, 106⅛.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 9,269,000 marks during the week ending Thursday, 10th inst.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 37½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 20,300 bales, of which 15,900 bales are American. Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 55,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation; stock in port, 793,000 bales, of which 432,000 bales are American; receipts, 121,000 bales, of which 87,000 bales were American; actual export, 5,000 bales; amount of cotton afloat, 348,000 bales, of which 265,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 22,000 bales; American sales, 30,000 bales; Cotton to arrive firmer. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,000 quarters, of which 21,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Quotations of 1-32d. are now officially recognized in quoting futures. Cotton to arrive partially 1-16d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do., do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do., do., February delivery, at 6 11-32d.; do., do., February and March delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6⅜d. Provisions—Cheese, 59s. ℘ cwt.; Lard, 59s. ℘ cwt.; Bacon, 53s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 54s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet but firm. Corn, 27s. 9d.@28s. 3d. ℘ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. for old do. Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 5d. ℘ cental for average California White, and 9s.@9s. 11d. for Red Western Spring.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—of the sales to-day 6,800 bales were American; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, at 6 15-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 7-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6⅜d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6 13-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 7-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6½d.

LONDON, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 47s.@47s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s.@50s. 6d.; Sperm Oil, £99 ℘ ton. Linseed Oil, 24s. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—Petroleum, 33¼f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Spanish Gold, 212½@213. Exchange firmer: on the United States, 60 days, currency, 8¾@8 discount; Short-sight do., 7¼@6¾ discount; 60-day's Gold, 3@3½ premium; Short-sight do., 4½@5¼ premium. Sugar weak; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 13¼@13⅞ reals ℘ arroba.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 11, was one by William Kennelly, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story and attic brick house, with lot 18.9 by 75, situated on Willett street, west side, 93.5 feet north of Stanton street, for $4,100, the buyer being Marianna Knicht, plaintiff in the legal action. The legal sale by Blackwell & Riker of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, west of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to the 29th inst., and the sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, east of Sixth avenue, sine die. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as noticed, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.10 by 75 feet, on First avenue, east side, 379 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11 on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 95 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land, 644 by 562 by 694.4 by 647, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north-east corner of St. Ann's avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALE—THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story and attic brick house and lot, Willett st., w. s., 23.5 ft. n. of Stanton st.; lot 18.9x75	$4,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

11th st., s. s., 63.3 ft. w. of Dry Dock st., 20.9x75.4; Regina Dornheimer and husband to Zillie Kraus	$8,500
11th st., s. s., same property; Nathan Goldschmidt and wife to Regina Dornheimer	800
26th st., n. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; Joseph Corbit and wife to George F. Martens	16,500
6th st., n. corner Washington av., 48x150, (23d Ward;) Richard Henwood and wife to Harold Henwood	8,000
82d st., s. s., 258 ft. w. of Avenue B, 40x102.2; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Jane Hill and others	12,750
30th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x98.9; Ralph Moss to Jacob David	2,000
4th st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Christopher st., 25x86; Owen C. Owens to Mary L. Owens	nom.
5th st., s. s., 323 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24 7-10x half block; John E. Roller and wife to John A. Roller	14,000
61st st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x100.5; Joseph Reckendorfer and wife to Susan Sullivan	20,600
Water front, East River, 24th Ward; Amelia W. Whitlock to Alexander C. Poillon	
8th av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 89th st., 25x100; John A. Beall, Referee, to William A. Cauldwell	1,000
8th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 63d st., 25x100; William A. Boyd, Referee, to William C. Amerman	19,500
63d st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x99.10, (leasehold;) William Sinclair, Referee, to Randolph W. Townsend	5,000
109th st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.11; Dennis Coogan to William Coogan	7,700
110th st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th av., 21x100.8; John Russell and wife to Charles A. G. Depey	15,000
Eldridge st., w. s., 41.8 ft. n. of Division st., 22.4x50; John Randall and wife to William Kilgore	12,000
Hudson st., w. s., 50.8 ft. n. of Christopher st., 23x85.2; Joseph S. Bosworth, Referee, to Lewis Radford	10,500
North Moore st., s. w. corner Varick st., 25x74.7; Joseph S. Bosworth, Referee, to Albert Block	14,300
New st., e. s., 77 ft. n. of Beaver st., 40x63.9; Frederick Wright, Referee, to Jonas Phillips	25,100
Water front between 72d and 73d sts., 1,087.0¼ to 13th av.; John S. Sutphen and wife to Charles E. Appleby	15,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal st., Nos. 198 and 200, 3 years and 2 months; Martin E. Kingman to Frank Rhoner	$6,500
55th st., No. 155 East, 2 years and 4 months; Max Herzog to Theo. F. H. Meyer	1,200
Bowery, No. 346, s. w. corner of 3d st., 3 years; Benjamin Bailey to Joseph Hein	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FORTY-SIXTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., 20 feet, $31,500; No. 45 East 25th st., near Madison square, 25 feet, $42,500; north-east corner Madison av. and 33d st., 24.8 feet, $42,500; 38th st., west of 5th av., 24 feet, $42,500; No. 38 East 31st st., 20 feet, $29,000; the above are for sale at reasonable prices. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION AND stable; lot 49.9x125 feet, with L of 98.9; substantial and complete, fronting Madison square. For permits and terms, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FULL SIZE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, frescoed, brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., Murray Hill, near Park av.; only $35,000; a bargain. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

$33,000.—FOR SALE, THE FULL-size four-story brick house and lot No. 109 East 16th st., near Union square.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE NEAR the Post Office; first class; extra-sized lot; with two fronts; cheap; cash or easy terms; possession at once.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—AT A PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES, a thoroughly-built four-story and basement house on West 23d st.; house in beautiful order. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 6th av., corner 23d st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A number of new first-class dwelling-houses; several finished in cabinet work and very perfect in arrangement. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nos. 24 and 28 West 56th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

EXCHANGE.—SOME CASH AND MORTGAGE for No. 38 East 19th st., furnished; will lease for business. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN—ONE OF THOSE BAY-WINDOW front houses, three stories and cellar; eight rooms, ten closets, five marble mantels, two water-closets, bath-room, stationary wash-tubs, and all modern improvements; just finished; situated on Lafayette av., between Reid av. and Broadway; about twenty minutes ride by cars from South Seventh Street Ferry; take either Reid av. or Broadway cars to No. 1,048 Lafayette av.; price $4,000; $1,800 can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN FARMS ON DELAWARE and Bound Brook Railroad, near main station; one hour from New-York and Philadelphia; $85 per acre and upward; beautiful rolling country, free from swamps, malaria, and mosquitoes; no sandy barrens; fine loam soil. Trains will run through from New-York to Philadelphia within two months, when lands will greatly enhance in value. Apply to G. VAN DOREN, Somerville, or No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 61.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.—Eighty acres of land, principally high ground, and partly meadow, (improvements of little value;) a favorable opportunity for any institution to secure a plot of ground on the East River above the Bronx; it is unexceptionably healthy, either for a country-seat or public buildings; water rights included. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A TWO-story and French-roof house, 30x34, containing twelve large rooms, in complete order and first-class location; lot 45x182; price way down. For particulars call or address A. N. ROMAINE, No. 109 Murray st.

TO RENT—LOW, AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., ON New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a house, with large barn and three acres of land; house has all modern improvements. For particulars address A. WILSON, No. 33 West 51st st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side; desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ARLINGTON HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION of Arlington, N. J., have a few choice lots for sale; now is the time to purchase; terms easy. For particulars call from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at their office, No. 157 Broadway, or at Arlington, only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Montclair Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEWARK property, from one to ten acres of land in Westchester County, N. Y., with or without buildings and improvements. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS on East 110th st., near 3d av.
E. H. Ludlow & Co., will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Executors of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased,
EAST 110TH ST.—The eight three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwellings and lots, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249, and 251 East 110th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av. Houses are each 16.8x40 and 45, in fair order, contain all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. Rented until May 1, 1876. Five of the above houses are mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at $4,500 each, and three are mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $4,000 each. Possession May 1, 1876.
For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under foreclosure, the EXTRA CHOICE, ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, FINISHED, AND FRESCOED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 7 WEST 37TH ST., (two doors from the Brick Church on Murray Hill;) house 25.8 by about 65 feet, lot half the block. Maps and particulars of Anderson & Man, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, No. 54 Wall st., or of V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., and branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.
N. B.—Permits to view this superb residence can be obtained of the auctioneer, at either of his offices.

WILLIAM KENNELLY WILL SELL AT auction on
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
The valuable property on the north-east corner of Washington and Cedar sts., known as Nos. 147, 147½, and 149 Washington st., corner Cedar st. A large portion can remain on mortgage.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

FORECLOSURE SALE—BY MUTUAL LIFE INsurance Company, of very valuable property on Railroad avenue and 4th st., Morrisania, and near the depot, by H. N. CAMP, Auctioneer, at Merchants' Exchange, on 15th day of February; 175 feet on Railroad av. by 280, with improvements.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av.
KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children,) where the owner, (a widow,) can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week, CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, nine rooms; house 20x32; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, and stationary wash-tubs; house newly painted and in perfect order; fifteen minutes from Hamilton Ferry. Will be leased to a first-class party at $30 per month. Call or address T. S. ATWATER, No. 33 Pearl st.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME SNUG BROWN-stone dwellings just finished, 83d st., near Lexington av.; all improvements, mirrors; good neighborhood. Apply to B. C. WANDELL, next door.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET, NEAR FORT WASHINGTON—A delightful residence on high ground, well shaded; stables, two and a half acres, variety of fruit; rent low. Apply to E. M. HURRY, No. 49 West 31st st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE "ASTOR" HOUSES IN 33d st., between 5th av. and Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. Address Post Office Box No. 4,601.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—IN THE SPLENDID NEW IRON-FRONT building Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster st., between Prince and Spring sts., the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, 100x100, and basement 40x100 feet, with or without steam; Otis patent elevator; heated by steam; water and gas throughout; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; unsurpassed as a business position.
Also, store and apartments No. 127 Waverley place. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET, ON BROADWAY, NEAR THE POST OFFICE—A very large first floor office, with desks, large safes, all the modern improvements; light and ventilation superior.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, basement, and sub-cellar No. 418 Broome st., close to and west of Broadway; store, 25x50; basement and sub-cellar 25 by about 50 feet; well lighted and dry. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES, NO. 115 Broadway, and one on the rear; also some on third floor, front, and one rear; two elevators.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the northwest corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ELEGANT OFFICE TO let below 34th st. and close to 5th av. Address J. D. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

CANAL ST. PROPERTY, NOS. 323 AND 387, to lease for five years; $3,000 per year; stores 90 feet deep. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE.—I HAVE received during the past week several orders to purchase different kinds of dwelling houses, of various sizes and prices, situated between Madison and 7th avs., varying from $20,000 to $60,000 each. Will owners who desire to sell please furnish me with all particulars. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED A GOOD GRASS FARM in Westchester County, or in Connecticut; good water and comfortable buildings requisite; will give valuable lots, free and clear, and bonds and mortgages safe and secure; satisfactory examination, &c. Address PARTRIDGE, Post Office Box 3,769, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av. Respectable servants of all nations waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman, to assist with the washing and ironing; well recommended and competent in either capacity; good worker; would do general housework and make herself useful; country or City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl, with excellent reference from last place, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a private family; wages $12. Call at No. 490 6th av., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; City reference from last place. Call at No. 349 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call at or address C. F. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 354 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 384 1st av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Welsh girl, with good reference, to cook, wash, and iron; cooking bread, biscuits, soups, &c.; in every way a responsible, competent girl for City or country; no objection to general work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook, English, French, German; meats, game, bone, lard, fowl, fish, soups, &c.; pastry, creams, jellies; gets up fancy dishes; excellent baker; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged American Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron; has the very best of references, and of pleasant disposition. Call at Morison's reliable servant's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; has unexceptionable testimonials from England; can do all kinds of cooking, boning and larding; makes desserts and side dishes of all descriptions. Can be engaged at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 326 West 26th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK BY A FRENCH woman. Address M. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to City or country; in a private boarding-house preferred. Call at No. 422 West 21st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; is a good plain cook; reference from last employer. Call at No. 968 3d av.; ring second bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman to cook, wash, and iron; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN PRIVATE FAMily or first-class boarding-house; wages, $35 a month; City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 556 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 388 West 25th st., near 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good cook; first-class washer and ironer; no objection to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 328 West 43d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER wishes a few customers; would go out and cut and fit ladies, and take the work home. Address Mrs. O'Leary, No. 256 West 37th st.

FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT SERVANTS on hand to-day at the Church of Our Savior, 3d av. near 39th st. Call from 9 to 12.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman as housekeeper in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 472 6th av., near 29th st., three stairs up.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady; references given if required. Address M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG SWEDish woman, in City or country; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful at moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 348 West 18th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in a private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; City references; wages to suit the times. Call at No. 43 King st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent French lady's maid, dress-maker, and hair-dresser; best City reference. Address L. D. S., Box 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of the finest washing, French fluting, &c.; best of recommendations; City or country. Apply at No. 134 West 17th st., basement; call for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good references, in City; has a lady to be seen in the City. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS maid to aged lady or grown children; is a good sewer; very best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse for one or more children; is well qualified to instruct in the rudiments of her native language, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A VERY TIDY Protestant German girl; has filled both capacities, and can be highly recommended. Call at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH NURSE, who has excellent references; three years in her last place; is a Protestant and willing to do some chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO UNderstands her business; can take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle, or would attend an invalid lady; a Jewish family preferred; first-class reference. Apply at No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid, in the City or suburbs; good reference. Call on Mrs. Smith, No. 261 West 54th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE woman who has lived with her eight years as child's nurse and useful person; a good home before high wages. Apply at 153 West 34th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; has the best reference from physicians and ladies in the City. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH INFANT'S NURSE; HAS excellent City references of four years from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS child's nurse; would do plain sewing. Call at No. 164 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in chamber-work or attend to a lady; good City reference. Call or address No. 102 West 18th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS work at dresses, boys' clothing, mending, repairing; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson machine; 75 cents per day; can repair. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

WEST-SIDE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, CORner of 8th av. and 34th st., over the savings bank.—Good servants, male and female, for City or country.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 239 West 33d st.

WASHING, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO can be highly recommended as a perfect laundress, wishes washing for a family or gentleman; will sew buttons on vests, &c., for them. Apply to Mrs. Jenkins, No. 213 Sullivan st., rear building, first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a few days in a private laundry or a few gentlemen's washing at her own home; best of references. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., Room No. 6.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY YEARS wishes work of any kind. Address J. F. Riley, No. 50 Cliff st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMIly; best City reference; none need apply but those wishing a first-class coachman. Call or address J. D., stable rear No. 23 West 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH THE best of City references. Call or address James, private stable, No. 155 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, UNDERstands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses; undoubted City references. Address R. M., 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, without incumbrance; understands every part of the business thoroughly; best of City references. Address H. P., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man (Protestant) as first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, small family, one who is willing to make himself generally useful, and fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference from present employer. Address T. Little, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A (PROTESTANT) MARRIED man as first-class gardener and florist; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address J. R. N., Westport, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; MARRIED, one child; best references. Address A. D., care of A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE young man, German; four years' first-class reference. Address C. F., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call or address 65 West 33d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—TO BUY A PAIR OF CLOSE-MATCHED horses, not under fifteen and one-half hands high, nor younger than seven years; must be sound, kind, gentle, and show full mile in three minutes to pole. Address, stating lowest cash price and full description, L. W. A., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—A STABLE ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Judge Smith's; bulkhead, vacant lots, and buildings foot of Gansevoort st., suitable for any purpose.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. H. L. SINGLETON, of Baltimore, will preach Sunday evening, 13th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, following the Service of Song. Medical Students' Meeting, Sunday, 4 P. M.; Bible Class, Dr. Thomson, Sunday, 5 P. M.; Young Men's Meeting, Sunday, 6:30 P. M.; Young Men's Meeting on Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 and 8:30 o'clock. Daily meeting for prayer open to all classes, Lecture Room, 4 o'clock. (Ladies take the elevator on ground floor.) Leaders: Rev. J. S. Holme, D. D., Rev. F. H. Marling, and Rev. C. S. Harrower.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14,
From 7:45 to 8:45 P. M.,
GRAND CONCERT BY THE
YOUNG APOLLO CLUB.

ANNUNCIATION CHURCH, 14TH ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Seats free. Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector. Septuagesima, Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Service and sermon in the German language, 7:30 P. M.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor. Morning subject—"The Trial of Abraham." Evening subject—"Gain of the World and Loss of the Soul." Sacrament at 3 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Noonday prayer-meeting 12 M. to 1 P. M. Subject for Sunday evening—"Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By." Seats free. Come and welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 20TH st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. E. Davies, an Evangelist. Communion, 3 P. M. Revival services will continue during the week. Preaching daily at 3 and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. E. Davies. Seats free. All are welcome.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER BEDford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett, next Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., to-morrow, Feb. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 28.
ANNUAL CHARITY CONCERT
of
ST. THOMAS' CHOIR,
under the direction of
GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.

N. B.—The choir must be increased to FIFTY members for the above concert and the Easter services. Twenty good fresh voices wanted immediately, (especially tenors.) Circulars, with particulars, at the church, (5th av. and 53d st.,) and at Chickering Hall.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles at 11 A. M. The doctrines of the New Church teach that now is the second coming of the Lord, and that it consists in a new revelation of the powerful and glorious truths contained in the internal sense or soul of the Sacred Scripture. It is a coming of the Lord to human minds in the might and joy of His own divine truth, so that man, by means of greater light, may attain to higher degrees of purity and love. Sublimely beautiful and interesting, when rightly understood, is this second appearing of the Son of Man.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
Hours of services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.
Morning and evening.
Rev. J. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelists,
Will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11.
"A Question of Endless Punishment."
Evening at 7:45.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Sunday-school 2:30. Pastor's Bible class 3. Prayer and inquiry meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.

Rev. A. D. Cole, D. D., President of Nashotah Theological Seminary, Wisconsin, preaches at 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 13th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M., and people's service, and preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, in the evening at 7:30 o'clock; all are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 13, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, will preach in the evening.

CALVARY CHAPEL, NO. 153 WORTH ST., near Centre st.—Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston will preach in Calvary Chapel to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. New-York City Mission, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORner 9th av. and 28th st.—Rev. Dr. Jared B. Flagg will preach Sunday morning and evening. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st.—Rev. Percy Brown, of Boston, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Prayer-meeting, Friday evenings at 8 o'clock,
When Gospel Hymns by Mr. Sankey will be used. Mr. Weeks leads the singing at all services.
Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, officiating.—Sunday morning at 10:30, a Bible reading on the "Burnt Offering;" and evening at 7:30, subject of discourse—"Vessels in a Great House." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Evening, 7:30, service of song, and at 8, sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation to all the services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, east of 7th av.—Rev. John Dowling, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Edward Long, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2 P. M.

MESSRS. MOODY & SANKEY WILL CONduct religious meetings to-morrow (Sunday) at Hippodrome, Madison av. For Christian workers, from 8 to 8:45 A. M. For WOMEN ONLY, at 3 P. M. For MEN ONLY, at 8 P. M. The young men's meeting will be held at 9 P. M. Entrance to that on 4th av. Admission by ticket to Sunday morning meeting. Afternoon and evening without ticket.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIrational speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Mission, 2:30 P. M.

MRS. REV. WM. P. CORBIT'S GRAND NAtional centennial concert, given Jan. 31, in Steinway Hall, to a crowded house, will be repeated (by request) on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, with an improved programme.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Revivalist's Aim."

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"Wrong Done to the Soul." Evening services, 7:30; subject—"The Improvement of Talents."

NO MOODY GABBLE.—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach the pure word of God in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "The Approaching Mighty Trouble and Deliverance."—Dan. xii. 1-3.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Blackboard Class at 2:30, and Primary Class this day at 3 o'clock, chapel, 24th st. Superintendents' Class Tuesday at 4 o'clock, Fulton Street Chapel; Normal Class Thursday at 4:45, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. W. H. DePuy at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach the third anniversary sermon for the "Home for Old Men and Aged Couples," in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av., corner 35th st., on Sunday evening, Feb. 13. Services commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, EVANGELIST, will preach in Apollo Hall, Brooklyn, (E. D.,) on 5th st., near South 4th st., Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock; subject: "Ecclesiastical Bigotry, Jealousy, and Prejudice;" seats free; chorus and solo singing; Miss Tier, accompanist.

REV. DR. OOTE, RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S Church, Rochester, N. Y., will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 57th st., midway between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday, 13th inst., morning and evening, 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D.D., PAStor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 13th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.; adult Bible-class 3 P. M.

REV. J. N. GALLEHER, D. D., WILL REpeat his sermon in behalf of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., on Sunday evening, the 13th inst. Service at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. HELMER AND REV. MATTHEW Hale Smith will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union at Hanson Place M. E. Church Monday evening next. Singing by Miss Rilla E. Brosson and Mrs. Sarah E. Sawyer.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway.

REV. H. L. SINGLETON, OF BALTIMORE, will preach Sunday evening, the 13th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Service commences 7 A. M.; morning prayer 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11. Sermon on "True Godliness in the Cause, or, the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost." Evening prayer (choral) 7:30 P. M., preacher, Rev. Dr. J. W. Kramer, of Grace Parish, New-York. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30, evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school 9 A. M.; singing-school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—At 11 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon—"Many Called; Few Chosen." At 7:30; Evening prayer and sermon—"On Companionship."

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., subject—"Enlistment for Life." At 7:30 P. M., subject—"The End of the World." Strangers invited. Baptism after the evening sermon.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. Robert Armstrong will preach on Sabbath, Feb. 13, (Communion) at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
REV. SAMUEL H. GREENE,
Of Cazenovia, N. Y., will preach.
Morning:
"THE LOST SOUGHT AND SAVED."
Evening:
"FINISHED WORK."
All cordially invited.

THE FIFTH SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life," will be preached on Sunday evening next, 13th inst., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st., by Rev. Percy Browne, of Boston. Subject—"Temptations and Dangers of our Social Life." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of West 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYterian Church.—Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., the former Pastor of this Church, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach the sixth course of sermons on "Popular Skepticism," evening.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FRED. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1876.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER PIPE.

Proposals will be received at Sewer Department, City Hall, till March 1, for the whole or any part of 20,000 feet of twelve-inch vitrified sewer pipe, including 1,000 six-inch branches. Apply as above for specification and form of proposal. The right is reserved to decline all bids. Indorse bids, "Proposals for Sewer Pipe," and addressed to
CLINTON VILES,
Chairman Committee on Sewers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WISH TO ENGAGE IN A GOOD, SOUND, well-established manufacturing business, with several thousand dollars cash capital. Applicants will please state exactly what the business is, and if it suits I will appoint interview. Patent-right men, curb-stone brokers, and shysters need not answer. REED, Box No. 3,491 Post Office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT THE concern, five years lease, fixtures and furniture, all new, and good will of restaurant, No. 23 Park place and No. 20 Murray st. Inquire immediately as above.
B. F. STILES.

THE ADVERTISER, A MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange, would like a partner with $10,000 to $15,000 to do strictly commission business. References undoubted. Address W. A. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

HOTEL TO LET NEAR UNION SQUARE.—A smart man, with $10,000, can make his fortune in ten years. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$6,500.—A RETIRING PARTNER WILL sell his interest in a safe and profitable business; pays $3,000 per year; duties light and agreeable. Address G. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS, A young man of good address, about twenty-one years of age, who resides in the City; former experience no object; give references and amount of salary expected. Address R., Box No. 3,707 Post Office.

WANTED—A CLERK SKILLED IN RENTING stores, lofts, &c. Address by letter only, with note of experience, reference, and salary, BEDFORD, No. 22 Washington square.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID; A Protestant girl to take care of children and assist with chamber-work; City reference required. Call at No. 115 West 21st st. between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT BOY TO LEARN TO be a waiter in a gentleman's family; age about fourteen; remuneration at first, food and clothing. Apply to Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR WHITE GOODS AND linen department in a large jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 729.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; City references required. Call before 12, at No. 5 East 27th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS WHO will assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 47 East 18th st., between hours 1 and 3.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; reference required; wages $12 per month. Call at No. 412 West 47th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARance to learn the retail dry goods business. Apply to Lord & Taylor, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CALABRIA..WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA....WED., March 1
JAVA.......WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA.......WED..March 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING................................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....................................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA..................................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN............................March 14, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA..........................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA.................................March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols......................Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Hellard....................Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanglier...................Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES...Feb. 15.
ALPS..March 1.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

CLARIBEL..Feb. 17.
ATLAS..March 9.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA...............Saturday, Feb. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.................Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, March 9

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons............Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA.........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
ANCHORIA.............SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY.........FEB. 12
GEORGIA.......................WEDNESDAY.......FEB. 16

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS...........................TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CLYDE CITY.......................THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon.
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 3d st., Hoboken.

DONAU........Sat., Feb. 12 | SALIER..........Sat., Feb. 26
NECKAR......Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN.....Sat., March 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK...........Thursday, Feb. 17
CITY OF MEXICO................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA...................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deerlor, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transhipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 17

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.......................SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC...........................SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC.......................SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC.....................SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*City of Limerick..Feb. 10 | PENNSYLVANIA....Mar. 2
OHIO.....................Feb. 17 | INDIANA................March 9
*LORD CLIVE.........Feb. 24 | *KENILWORTH....March 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New-York.	
NEDERLAND	Feb. 9	STATE OF NEVADA	Feb. 21
VADERLAND	March 4	SWITZERLAND	March 16

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New-York.	
VADERLAND	Feb. 9	SWITZERLAND	Feb. 21
NEDERLAND	March 4	State of Nevada	March 16

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..............THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sat., Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Spain, March 4, 11 A. M.
England, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Egypt, March 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland. Drafts issued from £1 upward, at current prices. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

COLOMBO.............Feb. 16 | HINDOO..................March 11
OTHELLO..............Feb. 26 | NAVARINO...............March 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

Home Investment!

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. BONDS, due 1895; interest payable April and October, in this City. ISSUE LIMITED BY STOCKHOLDERS' VOTE TO $400,000. Road runs from Hartford, Conn., to Springfield, Mass., traversing the Connecticut Valley. For sale, at 90 and interest, by

RANDAL H. FOOTE,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, and NO. 15 NEW ST., N. Y.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Bondholders of this road should not deposit their bonds in the Central Trust Company under a mistaken impression as to the STRENGTH of the "Balestier Plan" of reorganization. Many bondholders who deposited their bonds in that company have REVOKED all the powers given the Balestier Committee. The question is "which is the best plan?" Neither should bondholders be misled by statements limiting the time for deposit of bonds under EITHER plan or threatening that "the sale of the road will now proceed!" There is time enough for all bondholders to consider well the two plans.

J. WYMAN JONES, Chairman Committee.
OFFICE COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency.
J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the Transfer books will be closed and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next.
WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.

New-York References:
WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees for $26,000 of the eight per cent. land grant bonds of this company, of the issue of Sept. 4, 1868, $6,000 of which must be from Nos. 1 to 600, and $20,000 of which must be from Nos. 1,201 to 1,800.

Bids to be made flat, and will be received until Feb. 21, 1876, at New-Bedford, Mass.

These bonds are wanted for cancelation, under provisions of trust deed, by
C. R. TUCKER, O. PRESCOTT, } Trustees.
NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1876.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 12th inst. and reopen on the 24th inst.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS
RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for both stocks and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten (10) days prior to the annual stock-holders' meeting on Feb. 16, inst.
By order of the President.
(Signed,) CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF F. P. OLCOTT & CO., No. 45 WALL ST.,
(P. O. Box No. 1,938,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL GOLD SIXES, DUE 1891.—Having been the purchasers of the two million dollars of Canal Sixes on the 5th inst., agreeably to the Controller's advertisement at that time, all of which have been placed by us, we are now authorized to offer one million five hundred thousand dollars Canal Sixes, due July 1, 1891, interest January and July; principal and interest payable in coin.
F. P. OLCOTT & CO.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 15, to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Anthony J. Thomas, Esq., Assignee of E. E. Morgan's Sons, in bankruptcy, five shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each; 200 shares Manhattan Glove Company.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS for the election of President and Directors will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the company in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 234 South 3d st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 21 to the 26th, both days inclusive.
W. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. ARE OFFERING privileges on this active Stock Market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago, costing fifty dollars and upward, are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE GUARANTEED.—Bondholders are requested to communicate promptly with MORGAN, HOLMES & BROOKE, No. 35 Broad st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTY BONDS OF THE States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, by G. COPELAND, No. 26 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL..$200,000
SURPLUS..342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1876.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM H. KIRBY, plaintiff, against STEPHEN V. A. HUNTER, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Gardiner S. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, individually, and as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, Harriet Spofford, wife of Gardiner S. Spofford, Mary Spofford, wife of Joseph L. Spofford, whose christian names are unknown, but who are sued by the names of Harriet and Mary Spofford, Pauline Pearsall and Thomas W. Pearsall, her husband, Edward C. Spofford, Eugene W. Spofford, Sarah Carlton, Moses Spofford, Charles Atwood, Abraham B. Warner, Abraham R. Warner, and William C. Thompson, Thomas Dunham, George W. Blunt, and Robert L. Taylor, as the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Charles Brower, Peter Goelet, Robert Goelet, John Monks, Anthony J. Bleecker, James Bleecker, and John T. White, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Daniel L. Pettee, Gilbert A. Mann, the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, William Buck and Martin Steljes, Thomas Darlington, as Assignee of Daniel L. Pettee and Gilbert A. Mann, and William Miles, and Jesse F. Talmage, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1875.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the said City, on the 4th day of January, 1876.
ja15-law6wS R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGE GUNN, plaintiff, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY and MARY JANE RIDGWAY his wife, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Jane E. Ridgway, Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, and Susan Gunn his wife, Mary Bidwell and Samuel Bidwell her husband, Julia Beach and Henry Beach her husband, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat and B. V. Moffat her husband, Annette Bartlett and R. Eugene Bartlett her husband, Addie J. Graves, Harriet F. Gunn, wife of George Gunn, the plaintiff, Joseph R. Gunn and Minnie Gunn his wife, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, and James A. Styron, her husband, Susan T. Mercer and William M. Mercer her husband, and William E. Hoag, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. SAMUEL NEWELL,
ja29-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McKEON, Plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 30th December, 1875.
EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December, 1875.—Dated 11th January, 1876. EDWIN McCAHILL,
ja22-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., as special guardian of Sarah R. Clark, an infant, plaintiff.—GEORGE ROBART SCOTT, Libbie M. R. Scott, his wife; John McLoughlin, Henry Van Schaick, William Sloane, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell, Walter W. Law, Henry T. Sloane, Thomas C. Sloane, and George Hoffman, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 154 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th January, 1876. EDMUND COFFIN, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in the said office on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876. EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney
f12-law5wS*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against LOUISA M. O'CONNOR, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, LOUISA M. O'CONNOR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 8 Beach street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1875. CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1876.
CHARLES S. SPENCER,
ja15-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

FINE ARTS.

NOW ON VIEW AT THE ART ROOMS,
NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
A. Elliott Nash's
CERAMIC COLLECTION.
To be sold at auction
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 16 and 17,
at 2 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentleman or lady, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—BACK PARLOR AND elegant second floor, with board; rooms on fourth floor to gentlemen; transient taken; few doors east of 4th av.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—TWO ELEGANT SUITES, with first-class board and attendance; also, one small and two large rooms, for families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Two handsome rooms and hall room, with excellent board; moderate prices; location unexceptionable.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SQUARE room on third and two on fourth floor; running water; large, cheerful dining-room, parlor floor; references. No. 26 West 16th st.

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS WISHING TO find a good home for two or three children under ten years of age can do so. For terms, &c., address SUNNYSIDE, Stamford, Conn.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table and attendance; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—third story front, sunny, alcove room, with board. Terms very moderate.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond floor front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors to let, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, from $4 to $12; all locations. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table for families and gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BElow Central Park, between Lexington and 8th avs., with nicely furnished second story front rooms for gentleman, wife, and child, year old; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, and terms, (which must be moderate,) PERMANENT, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN Morristown, Madison, or Montclair, N. J., for a small family; must have two or three rooms and all home comforts; location high and convenient to depot; references given and required. Address Box No. 5,419 New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO GENTLEMEN only, with use of carpets and exclusive bath, or entire second floor, furnished, with bath, by the year or month, without board. No. 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FURNISHED back room; second story, southern exposure; to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 41 WEST 11TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Superior rooms, unexpectedly vacated, to rent low, without board.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

GRANT HOUSE, 48 NEW BOWERY.—HEATED throughout; prices greatly reduced; rooms by day and week, for families and gentlemen; always open.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—SUITE OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS IN APARTment-house with lift, up-town. Address W., Box 280, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.

An excursion steamer leaves New-York every three weeks for Havana, Progreso, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES CAHM, ADOLPHE SALMON, and MARX FRIBOURG, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Cahm, Adolphe Salmon, and Marcus Fribourg, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL A. COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel A. Cohen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRAITEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th January, 1876.
ja29-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. ANTHONY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James L. Anthony, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1876.
SYLVESTER L. WOODHOUSE, Assignee,
f12-law3wS* No. 150 Front st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALFRED D. BALDWIN, Jr., of East Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. CHARLES OSBORN,
JOHN O. FORD, Attorney. Assignee, &c.
f5-law3wS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of HENRY FLEMMING, insolvent, to present their claims and vouchers in support of the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 17 Cedar st., City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1876.
CHARLES EISENHUT,
Assignee of Henry Flemming, insolvent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fences, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—PERPETUAL POLICY OF Insurance No. 40,471, issued by the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to EDWARD KING, on premises situate on lot bounded by Golden Hill, King, Bowery, and Spring sts., Newport, R. I. Any person finding the same will please return it to DAVID KING, Jr., No. 58 Pine st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

Three Grand Concerts

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 17 AND 18, and MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19,
by the
BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB,
(Their first appearance in New-York.)

Mr. B. LISTEMANN, Mr. F. LISTEMANN,
Mr. A. HARTDEGEN, Mr. E. WEINER,
Mr. E. GRAMM, Mr. A. BELZ.

Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Soprano, of Boston,
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Pianist,
TEMPLE QUARTETTE, of Boston.
(Their first appearance in New-York.)

D. F. FITZ, Tenor, H. A. COOK, Baritone,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor, A. C. RYDER, Basso.

Tickets, $1, with reserved seats, for sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager..............................Mr. W. STUART.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16,
First time, after careful preparation,
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S
New comedy in four acts,

BRASS.

Characters by Miss ROSE WOOD, Miss ROSE LISLE, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Mrs. BRUTONE, Messrs. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, LEWIS MORRISON, J. C. PADGETT, VINING BOWERS, C. NORRIS, W. G. COGSWELL, F. LANGLEY, CYRIL SEARLE, J. W. BRUTONE, J. P. COOKE, C. ROSENE.

New drop curtain by VOEGTLIN; new scenery, MATT MORGAN, CHARLES HENRY, GEORGE HEINNEMANN. BOX OFFICE OPEN MONDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
will be presented Mr. Brougham's romantic drama of
JOHN GARTH,
With
CHARMING AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, AND
Mr. LESTER WALLACK........as........JOHN GARTH

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, A. FITZGERALD, C. A. STEVENSON, C. E. EDWIN, J. PECK, T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss NINA VARIAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

CHICKERING HALL.

NEW-YORK QUARTET.
FOURTH SOIREE, SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Edward Mollenhauer, first violin; Max Schwarz, second violin; George Matzka, viola; Fred. Bergner, violoncello, kindly assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, piano, and Mr. F. Remmertz, baritone. Mr. Greiner will preside at the piano.

PROGRAMME.

1. TRIO—Piano, violin, and violoncello, B flat, Op. 97. Beethoven.
2. CONCERTO—Violin, A minor; Rode.
Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer.
3. SONG—"An die ferne geliebte," Beethoven.
Mr. F. Remmertz.
4. a. Etude; b. Waltz; c. Tarantelle, Chopin.
Mr. S. B. Mills.
5. QUARTET—A minor. Op. 41.....................Schumann

8 o'clock. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST TITIENS MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 12, AT 1:30.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS,
MISS BEAUMONT, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA, MR. MACDONALD.

Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

Seats can be secured at Academy of Music, and Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway. Doors open at 12:30.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, Academy of Music, Baltimore.

Beautiful Beautiful Beautiful	PARISIAN VARIETIES. MATINEE TO-DAY 2 o'clock.	Brilliant Ballets, Splendid Tableaus French Dances.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Engagement for a limited season only, commencing THIS EVENING, Feb. 12, of LUCILLE WESTERN in her powerful impersonation of NANCY SYKES, in the dramatization of Dickens' novel of OLIVER TWIST.

Mr. J. B. STUDLEY has been specially engaged for the roles of BILL SYKES and Sir FRANCIS LEVISON, supported by an excellent company and orchestra.

EAST LYNN, Monday, Feb. 14, Lucille Western as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. Box sheet open. Popular price.

EAGLE THEATRE....BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH. HART.............Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Feb. 7. By request, for one week only, the laughable burlesque of DID SHE GO, OR WAS SHE } LED ASTRAY?

Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Mr. G. H. Macdermott, Mr. John Wild, in their original characters.

The Freeman Sisters and the entire company in new acts. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Parting," song, F. L. Ritter, 40c.; "Daisy's Dream," piano, Meininger, 50c.; "Those Golden Hours," Keens, 35c.; "Pond Lily," mazurka, Dorn, 50c.; "Slavery Days," Braham, 40c.; "Apollo Lanciers," Kiesewetter, 35c.; "Hush Thee, My Baby," Magirone, 40c.; the "Sunny Side," for Sunday-schools, 35c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,
Matinee at 2; Evening at 8.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
HERNANDEZ FOSTER
in ROBINSON CRUSOE and
JACK HARKAWAY
AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

LAST GRAND MATINEE
This SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1:30,
IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Miss BEAUMONT, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Mr. MacDONALD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS

now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

BLOOD AND BREATH.
BLOOD AND BREATH.
BLOOD AND BREATH.

MATINEE TO-DAY 2 o'clock.	3 FAST WOMEN, SMOKED OUT. VILLAGE SCHOOL.	PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

VISITING TEACHER.—AN EARNEST AND EXperienced teacher has morning hours disengaged; instruction thorough in English and Latin; references excellent. Address HOPE, Box 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875. JOHN W. HARPER,
JOSEPH A. HARPER,
Executors.
P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. n27law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.
WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.
ja29-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.
JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, AARON J. VANDERPOEL, } Executors.
ja22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.
JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor
ja29-law6mS*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK...Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.	78TH TO 85TH TIME OF ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12,
THIRTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
100TH PERFORMANCE OF
ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE THIS (SATURDAY) at 1:30 o'clock.
*** THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, the 12th inst.,
FIFTIETH NIGHT OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

TENTH PIQUE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
Second suburban Pique Matinée, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent Composer and Teacher, Superintends the Piano Department.
MAX MARETZEK, the Operatic Director,
Directs the Vocal Department.

TERMS { Six lessons of three pupils....$10 per quarter.
Six lessons of two pupils..... 15 per quarter
Strictly private lessons.......... 30 per quarter

NEW TERMS NOW COMMENCING.
Subscription books open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
The celebrated ARION PIANOS are used in the school.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS. ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

Rosina.......................................Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Berta (first appearance)...............Signorina LAMBERTI
Count Almaviva...Mr. TOM KARL
Figaro (first appearance)...................Signor FERRANTI
Dr. Bartolo...Signor BACELLI
Don Basilio, Signor COLETTI. Fiorello....Signor LOTTI
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director...Signor TOMASI

Wednesday evening, Feb. 16—IL TROVATORE.
Friday evening, Feb. 18—LA CENERENTOLA.

Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location; Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats and boxes now at Academy box office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Ballman's, No. 114 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

POSITIVELY LAST DAY OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS.	THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. THE SIEGE OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

DRUNK ON COLD WATER. MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av., SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, Prof. BELEW, Psychologist and Mesmerist, will give his wonderful entertainment, introducing incomprehensible experiments, selecting lady and gentlemen subjects from the audience. Mr. JOHN GIFFIN, the renowned elocutionist, in his dramatic recitals and living pictures of noted actors. Miss ELLA BRADY, in her "Yankee Courtship." Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER.......................Lessees and Managers
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, the charming actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
in her delightful domestic drama, JANE EYRE.
Monday evening, Feb. 14, production of the new play
QUEEN AND WOMAN, with MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY and a GREAT CAST.

GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1876, for the benefit of the German Emigrant House, No. 16 State st., with the kind assistance of the artists, Miss Antonia Henne, contralto; Miss F. Rokohl, soprano; and Messrs. C. Fritsch, tenor; S. Liebling and F. V. Gogh, piano; H. Brandt, violin; A. Hoch, violin; M. Liebling, accompanist, and the choirs of St. Matthew's and St. John's Churches. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra, at the door on the evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS

LAST GRAND MATINEE
This SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1:30,
IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Miss BEAUMONT, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Mr. MacDONALD.

Mirth, Merriment and Music.	FATTIE STEWART, VIRGINIA STICKNEY, ARNOLD BROTHERS.	MATINEE to-day at 2. Parisian Varieties

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR
THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMPSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinees Saturday at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, NOS. 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening, the Grand Parisian Ballet Troupe. Bettie Rummelsberg, Nat. C. Goodwin, Harris and Carroll, Maggie Weston, Gus Williams, Ernest Byne, and all of Tony Pastor's Star Troupe. Matinée Tuesday and Friday.

SACRED CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, by the famous and original Wilmington Colored Jubilee Singers. The largest, best, and most popular slave band of jubilee singers ever before the public. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats now on sale at the hall.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered.* Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Sale for account of whom it may concern, 400 shares of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, par $100—hypothecated; 400 shares of the Iowa Railroad Land Company, par $100—hypothecated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.

Three splendid oil paintings representing Gens. Washington, Jackson, and Lafayette, by celebrated artists, each ten by six feet, framed and in perfect order; will exchange for real estate at cash price of $2,000, or for first-class stocks to same amount. Address OWNER, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S WORK.

THE INTEREST GRADUALLY INCREASING—MORE REQUESTS FOR PRAYER—SPECIAL MEETINGS HELD MORNING AND EVENING—MR. MOODY HOPEFUL OF THE RESULT IN THIS CITY.

The attendance at the noon-day prayer-meetings at the Hippodrome is gradually increasing, and the interest in the services seems to become deeper each day. Yesterday the smaller hall was nearly filled, the audience numbering about thirty-five hundred persons. Mr. Moody, sitting at his table on the front of the platform, was surrounded by a large number of ministers and laymen, among whom were Bishop Janes, Rev. Messrs. Davis and Harris, and Rev. Drs. Johns, Clarke, and Wise, of the Methodist denomination; Rev. Drs. S. H. Tyng and Sabine and Rev. Mr. Bonham, of the Episcopal denomination; Rev. Drs. Anderson, MacArthur, Holmes, Ball, and Rev. Messrs. Palmer and Bassett, Baptist; Rev. Drs. Hall and Payson, Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Rogers, Reformed, and Rev. Drs. Hepworth and Arnold, Congregational. The meeting was opened by prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Sabine, following which requests for prayer were presented. Among the requests was one for a sick physician; another for a son of a minister; another from a wife for a husband; another for an officer in the Army; another for two physicians; another from a mother asking prayers for her two sons and their wives, who were not Christians; another for several children; another for a brother, who was the only member of a family who was unconverted; another for a sick wife, and another for a Judge of a neighboring city.

Mr. Moody then addressed the audience, speaking on the subject of "Prayer." He said: "We do not know how to pray. Unless we have the spirit of the Holy Ghost in our hearts we cannot expect that our prayers will be answered. Many are asking, 'How are we going to know what will be answered?' We should ask such things as God wishes us to ask. Some of our prayers, if answered as we wish them to be, would bring us things which would do us injury. It is God's love for us that prevents Him from answering such prayers as these. We sometimes fail to see why God doesn't give us some things for which we ask, but we will learn the reason later in life. I now know of a great many things for which I asked in early life, which, if they had been granted, would have been a positive injury to me. It is well to make known all of our requests, whether they are answered or not. Our children ask for many gifts, but we do not grant them all. It is our love for them that leads us to do this. We love them too well, and know that some of their requests, if they were granted, would be a disadvantage and injury to them. We should be thankful to God for any gift he gives us. I want to call your attention to the third chapter of Deuteronomy, where prayers were made and not answered. Moses wanted to go over the River Jordan, and prayed for it, but God did not answer it; and yet because God did not answer the prayer it is no sign that He did not love Moses. He loved him as He loved no other man of that time. God took him to a mountain and he died, as it were, in God's arms, and God buried him. Fifteen hundred years afterward that prayer was answered. God let him go over Jordan. He was there with Elijah. It was better for Elijah that he should go up in the chariot than that he should die as he wished and as he prayed God he might. God loved him too much to let him die, and it was best in his case that his prayer should not be answered. Then there was that mighty man Paul, who seems to me to have prayed as no other man has since Christ. It is a good deal better to let God choose for us than to try and choose ourselves." Mr. Moody, as an illustration of his subject, said that on one occasion he had taken his little daughter out, intending to buy her a large doll. On entering the store she immediately picked out a very small china one, which, as she earnestly requested it, he purchased. He then told her of his original intention, at which she was grieved that she did not let him choose for her. Some time after, when he was about to start for Europe, he desired her to name something which he should bring her, but she at once insisted that he should choose it. So it is in the case of men. They must let God choose for them, granting what is best for them, and withholding requests which would injure them.

Mr. Moody led in prayer. The doors were then opened to admit the crowd who were in waiting outside, during which time the audience sang "We praise Thee, O God! for the Son of Thy love." Rev. Mr. Chambers offered prayer, and Rev. Dr. James M. King and Rev. Dr. Conkling followed with a few words on the subject of prayer. Mr. Sankey sang the ninety-third hymn, "More holiness give me, more strivings within." After a few words from Rev. Dr. John Hall, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Bergen.

At the conclusion of the services a woman's meeting was held, which was attended by about two thousand persons. Mr. Moody made a strong appeal, and requested all who desired to become Christians to stand up. In response between forty and fifty women stood up, and prayers were made in their behalf.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

Last night the large hall in the Hippodrome was crowded to far more than its seating capacity. The rule which prohibited persons from standing during the services seemed to be suspended, and after every seat was occupied hundreds thronged the passages behind the galleries. When at last the doors were closed, after more than seven thousand persons had been admitted, there were half as many standing outside as had succeeded in gaining admission. These had to content themselves with forming an independent or "overflow" meeting in the smaller hall, under the leadership of Dr. Rogers. The total attendance at the two meetings probably exceeded ten thousand.

The service was opened by the congregation singing the twenty-third hymn, and after prayer Mr. Sankey sang:

"God loved the world of sinners lost
And ruined by the fall;
Salvation full, at highest cost,
He offers free to all."

All present joined in the chorus, "Oh! 'twas love, 'twas wondrous love!" and Mr. Moody read the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians. He prayed for a blessing upon the preaching in all the churches of the City on the coming Sabbath, and for the success of the revival during the approaching week. Mr. Sankey sang the twelfth hymn:

"Wandering afar from the dwellings of men,
Hear the sad cry of the lepers—the ten."

Mr. Moody spoke of "love" and "sympathy" as being essential to the Christian workers in New-York. The only means of reaching the masses, he said, was for the preachers to place themselves in sympathy with them. It would not do merely to tell them what was right and leave them to do it. None could be converted in that way, but the roughest and hardest could be reached by the power of love. "Put yourself in his place" should be the teachers' motto, and by rigidly adhering to it there was no drunkard in all New-York so lost that he could not be brought in penitence to the feet of the Saviour. Love begets love as hatred begets hatred. Let me say to my friend [Mr. Dodge] here, said he, that I heard a man say to-day he thought he was the meanest man in the City; and I should not be surprised if before long Mr. Dodge begets a dislike for that man. There is too much talk of duty and not enough of love. Suppose I should say to my wife, "I love you because it is my duty." I go every year to Connecticut to see my poor, aged, old mother. Suppose I should say to her, "Well, mother, you was very kind to me when I was a child, and it is my duty to come and see you every year!" and yet we talk of our own duty to God; let us talk of our love for God; that's what we want. Mr. Moody told a story of a little boy who walked a long way to Sunday-school, when he might have gone to one much nearer, and, when asked why he liked that school so much, replied, "Because they love a feller." Well, he said, that's what we want; we want to love each other. The only way to convert people from infidelity is to offer them something better than infidelity can give them; but we can't win the world if we are lukewarm; we must smile, love, and be happy. I like to see these sunny Christians with a perpetual smile coming down from the celestial hills and lighting up their countenances. Those are the people who win men first to themselves and then to Christ. Mr. Moody then told how a little Sunday-school boy spat in his teacher's face, and was reformed and brought to Christ by his teacher, who, instead of punishing him, gave him a new vest and a neck-tie and prayed for him. Love had a victory here.

Mr. Moody spoke hopefully of the prospects of stirring up a genuine religious revival in this City. If the workers were faithful, he said, there would be such an awakening in New-York as this land had never seen. He prayed fervently, and the congregation sang hymns until all who desired to retire had gone out.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Those who remained, numbering some 2,000, organized a prayer-meeting, under the leadership of Hon. William E. Dodge, while Mr. Moody passed into the adjoining hall, where Mr. McBirney, of the Young Men's Christian Association, was leading the men's meeting. Here about 3,000 were present, few of whom were past the meridian of life. Several asked to be prayed for or requested the prayers of the congregation for unconverted friends or relatives. Mr. Moody spoke to them encouragingly, and exhorted them to work individually for the cause of Christ. Several ministers prayed, and at the close of the meeting, many of the young men went into the inquiry room to converse with Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Mr. Moody left the platform when the prayer-meeting in the larger hall was concluded, and labored assiduously in the inquiry rooms, with Mr. Sankey and his fellow-workers, among such as needed his encouraging words and council. It was announced that to-day there would be a noon prayer-meeting, but no services in the evening. To-morrow morning there will be a meeting of Christian workers at 8 o'clock, lasting for three-quarters of an hour. In the afternoon a meeting, exclusively for women will be held, and in the evening a meeting for men only.

THE DEAD FIREMEN.

FUNERAL OF DAVID CLUTE AND DAVID MULDREW—THE SERVICES AND PROCESSION.

The impressiveness of the Presbyterian funeral services over the remains of the deceased fireman David Clute was enhanced by the solemn Masonic rites with which the members of Tyrian Lodge, No. 618, F. and A. M., paid homage to the memory of their deceased brother. The large hall in the Masonic Temple in which the funeral services were celebrated was crowded in every part, the aisles being lined with spectators who were unable to obtain seats. The casket containing the remains rested upon a rich black velvet pall in front of the Masonic throne. It was rosewood, ornamented with solid silver handles and silver Masonic emblems. The lid was profusely dressed with fresh flowers, and also bore the fire-hat of the deceased, draped in crape. After prayer and reading of the Scripture, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White delivered the funeral sermon. After eulogizing the heroism displayed by the deceased, he spoke eloquently of the bravery always evinced by firemen, who were ever ready to stand by their post, and, if need be, die in the fulfillment of their duty and in the protection of property and life. He then spoke of the lesson so grandly exemplified by the death of Clute—a lesson that our duty was to do faithfully whatever God gave us to do, and even face death rather than desert our responsibility. I need not say, concluded the speaker, how wide is the shock that this tragedy has occasioned throughout the City, but I feel the solemnity of the warning conveyed in the sudden death of this heroic man. I feel how powerfully it should impress us to be prepared at any time to meet our God, and to render up to him the accounts of our life and actions. The sermon was followed by the Masonic funeral rites, conducted by Worshipful Master John McGeehan and Past Master G. W. Palmer.

During the progress of the services in the Temple, the funeral of David Muldrew, the fireman who had met his death while standing at the side of his comrade Clute, was also in progress. The services, which took place at the Charles Street United Presbyterian Church, were conducted by Rev. Thomas H. Andrews. They were witnessed by an assemblage nearly as large as that which filled the Masonic Temple. At the conclusion of the sermon the funeral cortége marched to West Tenth street, near Sixth avenue, preceded by an escort composed of members of Engine Companies Nos. 7 and 10, and Truck No. 1, and the following pall-bearers: T. Ferrian, Engine Company No. 32; J. Driscoll, Engine Company No. 7; J. J. Golding, Engine Company No. 32, P. H. Riley, Hook and Ladder No. 1; J. Duane and Luke Gleason, of Engine Company No. 12. At Sixth avenue the procession was joined by the main funeral cortége from Masonic Temple, which was escorted by a battalion of Police from the Twenty-fifth Precinct, the members of Engine Company No. 30, and Chief and Assistant Engineers Bates and Shay. The united cortége then marched along Broadway to South Ferry, whence the remains were attended to Green-Wood Cemetery, where they were interred, after the celebration of the Masonic burial service. The funeral procession was witnessed by immense numbers of people who had congregated along the line of march.

DEATH OF ASSISTANT FOREMAN BUSH.

Assistant Foreman John Henry Bush, of Fire Engine No. 30, who received injuries at the Broadway fire on Tuesday night, died yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital.

WALTER PEARSALL'S WILL.

The contest regarding the probate of the will of the late Walter Pearsall, came up yesterday for hearing before Surrogate Van Schaick, and on its trial promises to become of considerable interest. Two wills have been offered for probate, one dated Oct. 26, 1857, and the other June 10, 1875. By the former his property, valued at between $75,000 and $100,000, was distributed between his wife, Ann Eliza; a brother, Treadwell Pearsall; a niece, Sarah Wilson, and Charles Pearsall, a nephew. The will of 1875 leaves the entire property to his daughter, Eliza Jane Pearsall, of Elizabeth, N. J. It appears from the circumstances attending the case, that in August, 1862, Mrs. Pearsall obtained a divorce from her husband, and in June, 1875, a couple of months before his decease, Mr. Pearsall made another will, by which he bequeathed all his property to his daughter, making her also the executrix. The deceased had no children by his wife, Ann Eliza, and the legatees under the first will claim that Eliza Jane Pearsall, the sole legatee and executor under the last will, is an illegitimate child; that the will was made under undue influence and when the plaintiff was mentally incapable of making a will. The subscribing witnesses to the last will were examined and the matter adjourned.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.

A reception by the Teachers' Association of this City took place at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. The hall was thronged to overflowing. On the platform were Mr. William Wood, President of the Board of Education, with several members of the board and others interested in the public schools. Mr. B. D. L. Southerland, President of the association, made a brief address, in which he said that the last reception had given so much satisfaction that the committee had determined to repeat it, reunions of this kind being evidently better appreciated than those of a graver and more formal character. The programme was then proceeded with. It consisted of instrumental and vocal music, and readings from Mark Twain, De Mille, and other authors, by Mr. A. P. Burbank. Miss Brainerd, the vocalist, appeared in place of Miss Clementine Lasar, who was prevented by indisposition from fulfilling her engagement. Mr. Robert Eider presided at the organ.

THE CAVANAGH-JACOBS CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Contested Elections met yesterday in the Kings County Court-house to hear evidence in the petition of Col. James Cavanagh for the seat in the Senate now occupied by John C. Jacobs. The committee consists of Senators McCarthy, (Chairman,) Carpenter, and Starbuck. Mr. Jacobs and Col. Cavanagh were both present. The former was represented by ex-Judge Morris and the latter by Col. Richard Johnson. The first witness examined was Mr. Sherry, Clerk of the Board of Electors, who was called to identify the official returns in the contested districts. The first returns put in evidence were those from the Third Election District of the Ninth Ward. Of those originally rejected, there were two which read "Ames Cavanagh." These Col. Cavanagh's counsel claimed should be counted for his client. Of the votes which had been rejected by the canvassers as defective, forty-six were claimed by Col. Cavanagh. The testimony of two or three witnesses was taken, which was unimportant, and the committee adjourned.

A SERIOUS BRAWL.

At a late hour on Thursday night a number of quarrymen, who were drinking in a saloon on Pearce avenue, West New-York, became involved in a general fight, during which Michael Conklin was struck on the head with a heavy club in the hands of Henry Ehret, which caused a fracture of his skull. He was taken home in an unconscious condition, and a physician summoned, who pronounced the wound to be of a very serious, if not fatal, character. The wounded man is now lying at his home in a very critical condition. Ehret fled and has not yet been captured, although officers are in search of him.

SUICIDE BY THE GUILLOTINE.

The London *Echo* of Jan. 28 says: "Mr. Carter held yesterday an inquest on the body of François Auguste Chère, aged thirty-eight, a French artisan, of New-cross road, who committed suicide under the following circumstances: Mr. John Wilson stated that deceased had lodged with him for twelve months, and was apparently independent when he took the apartments. He was very quiet and respectable, and spent the greater part of his time over some engineering models, in which he intended carrying out improvements. Latterly he seemed to be pressed for money, and a fortnight ago told witness that he was an artisan who had saved money for the purpose of going into business, that his wife was killed during the bombardment of Paris five years ago, that his money was nearly gone, and that when he was penniless he should quit the world. On Saturday last he brought home two large planks of wood and a large double-handled knife, such as is used by tanners for scraping the hair off skins, but no notice was taken of it, witness thinking they were for cutting up into models. Nothing was seen of him on Sunday, and on Monday morning his door was burst open, when it was discovered that he had committed suicide by cutting off his head with a guillotine. The two planks had been used as uprights, at the top of which the knife had been placed. Grooves had been cut in the inner sides of the planks for the knife to run down easily, and two heavy stones were bound to the upper part of the knife to give it weight, and by means of a pulley he had drawn up the knife and let it fall on his throat, the head being cut clean off. Confirmatory evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind."

A WELL POISONER.

One C. W. Keith pleaded guilty in the Supreme Judicial Court at Lewiston, Me., on Saturday, to the charge of poisoning the well of B. C. Thomas, of Leeds. Mr. Thomas one day in November last found a whitish powder in his pump and well which experts pronounced arsenic. Suspicion fell upon Keith, who lived opposite, and it was found, on investigation, that the day previous he purchased of a druggist in Auburn a quantity of the poison, giving a false name. The bungling manner in which the act was done led to its detection in time to frustrate the design of the would-be murderer of a family. Keith, up to a few days, has protested his innocence.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

EXCITEMENT IN THE PIANO-FORTE AND ORGAN TRADE.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BUSINESS—"BOGUS" INSTRUMENTS AND HOW SOLD—AN ATTEMPT AT A PROTECTIVE SOCIETY JOCKEYED—A NEW SOCIETY FORMED.

Sixty to seventy thousand piano-fortes and cabinet organs are made and sold in the United States yearly. Such is the excellence attained in their manufacture that in recent years America has carried off a full proportion of the highest premiums for these instruments in the great Industrial Expositions of Europe, and what is of yet more practical importance, has a considerable foreign market among those who appreciate highest excellence in such instruments, and are willing to pay the higher prices to obtain it which American products must necessarily obtain, as compared with those of the cheaper European labor.

The manufacture of piano-fortes and organs is thus of great and growing importance, employing as it does large capital and a vast amount of skilled labor.

HOW THE "BOGUS" TRADE IS PROFITABLE.

It is evident that to make instruments which must commend themselves to artistic perception and judgment, and which, though so delicate in their parts, must be able to bear such heavy strain and severe use, as well as to withstand unfavorable influences of situation and climate, much more than ordinary material and skill in workmanship are required. Only the choicest material, prepared by the most patient and best processes known to art, and most thorough and skilled labor, can produce a really good piano. These, of course, are expensive, costing in many of their parts several times as much as the same work of an inferior character. The wood must first be selected with scrupulous care, and then be seasoned in the open air for years, and after this by several months of kiln-drying and other preparation. This, of course, doubles or trebles its cost. There is a similar difference between the cost of other proper material and that used in the pianos which are made merely to sell. Veneers, iron, varnish, felt of the best quality, must all cost several times as much as those of the poorer sort. In workmanship, quite as great or even greater differences exist. It follows that the inferior piano-fortes and organs can be manufactured at a fraction of the cost of the best.

DIFFICULTY OF DETECTING THE FRAUD.

Yet when finished there is comparatively little difference to an ordinary purchaser in the appearance of the two kinds. Something of the perception and judgment of the artist and mechanic are necessary to appreciate their relative value, and many of them can be detected only by the tests of time and use. Yet a poor piano is the most worthless of things. There are few articles in respect to which it is so true that the best are the cheapest. The facility with which the public are imposed upon in this respect affords a grand opportunity for unscrupulous makers. It need hardly be said that plenty of these have been found to avail themselves of this opportunity, and while America makes many of the best piano-fortes in the world, it also, undoubtedly, makes many of the most worthless. Those who will make inferior articles are not scrupulous as to the modes of selling them.

A FEW OF THE SUCCESSFUL FRAUDS.

The *Music Trade Review*, to which we alluded in favorable terms yesterday, has of late been actively engaged in exposing the means used to sell these shoddy pianos. One of the most successful has been that of putting upon them fictitious names so nearly resembling those of makers of repute that the unwary public take them for veritable productions of the best manufacturers; thus Chickring & Sons, or Chichering & Sons, has been used to imitate Chickering & Sons; Stanley & Sons, Steinman & Sons, Steinmetz & Sons, or Steinmay & Sons, to imitate Steinway & Sons; Decker and Bros., or Becker Bros., to imitate Decker Bros.; Hazeltine Bros., or Hazelman & Co., to imitate Hazelton Bros.; Baines Bros., and Haynes Bros., for Haines Brothers; Nason and Hammin Organ Co., for Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., &c. Pianos or organs bearing such names are bought by an unsuspecting public, who do not discover that they have obtained a spurious article until too late.

Other means of selling such worthless productions are through cunningly prepared advertisements representing that the manufacture of piano-fortes is not so expensive, and that first-class makers are realizing enormous profits, which the cheap John dealer proposes to relinquish to the public, selling them his "really first-class instrument" at one-half the price commonly demanded. Such things are heralded under attractive headings as "Revolution in the Piano Business," "Great Offers," &c.

These inferior instruments so soon develop their true quality and become unsalable that it is necessary to change the names upon them very often. Hence the name of any dealer who will sell them is placed upon them as that of their manufacturer, or the names of fictitious piano-forte or organ companies are used to be changed as often as requisite. Sometimes those companies which make no pianos themselves, but are merely formed to work off the productions of shoddy makers, often attempt to make a point by pretending that they can sell cheap "because they employ no agents."

But it is not necessary to mention in further detail the hundred devices which are constantly being practiced by these shrewd speculators.

AN EFFORT AT REFORM.

So much by the way of preliminary is necessary to an understanding of certain movements just now causing a good deal of excitement in the piano and organ business. A few weeks since, at a meeting of the trade, it was proposed to form an association for the purpose of remedying these and other evils to which the business is subject, and for mutual advantage and protection. A committee was appointed of a number of the most respectable manufacturers and dealers, who drew up a constitution and by-laws, in order that a society might be duly incorporated, and reported them to a subsequent meeting, at which they were adopted and officers of the proposed organization were voted for.

HOW IT WAS FRUSTRATED.

When the votes came to be counted, however, a very unexpected result was discovered. Some of those who had been foremost in the objectionable modes of doing business, which the society hoped to abolish, were found to have been elected to leading offices. Persons whose votes could be controlled had evidently been induced to join in the formation of the society with this very purpose. So a society designed to discourage evil and corrupt practices was to be led by some who were regarded as those most flagrantly guilty of them! The plot was a cunning one, worthy of its originators, and so far proved successful. Long advertisements immediately appeared in the leading newspapers concerning the piano fortes of a maker of cheap instruments, who had thus been elected a chief officer of the proposed association. These advertisements always appended to them a full account of the steps taken toward the formation of the association, with the names of all those who had taken part in the preliminary proceedings, and had intended to become members. In this way a number of the most reputable makers of the country have been presented to the public as in some sense indorsing the course and instruments of this maker, when nothing could be further from their intention.

THE TRICK EXPOSED.

Such a tricky triumph could only be short lived, however, and the following communication, which explains itself, was addressed to the proposed President and Secretary of the association:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

To Jos. P. Hale and Albert Weber, Esqrs.:

DEAR SIRS: The undersigned, being of the opinion that the late attempt to organize the so-called Piano, Organ, and Music Trade Association of New-York was characterized by bad faith and subversive of the honorable objects for which it was intended, and that a society so organized and managed would be more likely to encourage than discourage those objectionable practices which it was one of its chief objects to prevent, hereby notify you that they cannot continue any further connection with the same, and request that you will discontinue hereafter using their names in any manner relating thereto.

Respectfully yours,

CHICKERING & SONS,
DECKER BROS.,
LOWELL MASON, of Mason & Hamlin Organ Company,
MARTINS & SON,
SHERWIN & HERBET,
A. BRAUTIGAM,
D. P. OTIS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
HAINES BROS.,
HAZLETON BROS.,
GEORGE STECK & CO.,
SIMPSON & CO.,
KRANICH & BACH,
BACON & KARR,
WILLIAM A. POND.

A GENUINE SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

This finishes the first attempt at a society, the incorporation of which was not completed, and is, of course, now impossible. Meanwhile another society has been organized and incorporated under the name "The Piano-forte and Organ Manufacturers' and Dealers' Protective Association of New-York," precautions being taken that bogus makers and dealers shall not be admitted. The following are the officers for the first year: President, Lowell Mason, of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company; Vice Presidents, William Steinway, Steinway & Sons, and C. F. Chickering, of Chickering & Sons; Treasurer, N. J. Haines, of Haines Bros.; Secretary, Francis Bacon, of Bacon & Karr; Directors, Frederick Hazelton, of Hazelton Bros.; John J. Decker, of Decker Bros.; George Steck, and William A. Pond.

The new association proposes to seek such legislation as will protect the public from such imposture as has been heretofore practiced, and by other means to promote the interests of the legitimate trade.

CARELESSNESS AT BELLEVUE.

A MAN DIES WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ETHER—THE NURSE AND PHYSICIANS CENSURED.

On Jan. 25 Frederick Knauff, a German, aged fifty-three years, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the jaw caused by a fall from a wagon five days previously. Ten days after, while being operated upon, Knauff died. Dr. Thomas J. Kearney, House Surgeon, testified before Coroner Ellinger and a jury yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, that Knauff was admitted to his care on Jan. 25, suffering from a simple fracture of the lower jaw, being in every other respect in a healthy condition. On Feb. 4 it was decided to encase the fractured jaw in a plaster of Paris splint, and to effect this in a proper manner it was deemed necessary to administer ether to the patient. The witness communicated this intention to the nurse in charge when making his morning rounds at 10 A. M., informing her that he would give the patient ether at 2 P. M. Specific orders were given respecting the patient's dinner, it being always understood by the nurses that when ether was administered no dinner should on that day be given to the patient. At 2:30 P. M. Knauff was placed under the influence of ether and the operation was begun. Three-quarters of an hour after the administration of the ether the assistant surgeon called the attention of the witness to the suspicious breathing of the patient, which could be only due to the presence of a foreign substance in the air passages. Dr. Mason, the visiting surgeon, was called in, and the jaws were pried open, but nothing could be found in the throat. Tracheotomy was immediately performed, but the patient breathed only once or twice after. Artificial respiration was kept up for upward of twenty minutes. Mrs. Sybille Knauff, the widow of the deceased, testified that she attended her husband on the day of his death, and, not having received any instructions to the contrary, gave him his dinner a few minutes after 12 o'clock. Mrs. Fanny Clapp, the nurse who attended the patient when his wife was not at the hospital, acknowledged that she had neglected to repeat the orders of the doctors to Mrs. Knauff. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by inhalation of ether, accelerated by hypertrophy of the heart, and that the immediate cause of death was asphyxia, the result of accumulations of mucus from the bronchi ascending to the trachea during the inhalation of ether. They censured the nurse for allowing food to be given to the patient, and also blamed the doctors for not ascertaining the condition of Knauff before administering the ether, and recommended that proper rules be adopted in order to prevent similar accidents.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Eleven creditors of Otto Huster, dealer in furs, at No. 38 Maiden lane, have petitioned to throw him into bankruptcy, and the order is returnable to-day. His liabilities amount to $58,618 51; nominal assets, $24,271 10, real assets, $19,271 18. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to over twenty-five thousand dollars. Among the largest creditors are the following: Charles E. & L. Brosber, $4,500; C. A. Herpich & Co., $3,635 25; Nollain & Co., $3,190; Herzog Brothers, $2,453; Sanderson & Burger, $2,417; J. & A. Boschowitz, $2,401; Harris & Russak, $2,290 16; M. Mahler, $1,717.

Frederick Wright, wholesale liquor dealer, at No. 62 New street, is negotiating with his creditors for a compromise, and several meetings have been held. His liabilities amount to $101,000, and his assets are nominally $50,000, but their real value is estimated at $35,000. His first offer was to settle at forty cents on the dollar unsecured, but the committee of creditors, on examining his accounts, found that it would be almost impossible for him to pay that amount, and he subsequently made another proposition to compromise at thirty cents on the dollar, which has been accepted by a number of the creditors.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against Henry Bowers, John H. Bradford, and Henry B. Graham, of the late firm of Bowers, Beekman & Co., dry-goods merchants of No. 82 Worth street, who failed several years ago, and the matter has been referred to Register Henry W. Allen. The petitioning creditors are George S. Nelson, the Globe National Bank, the Hamilton National Bank, the Massachusetts National Bank, and the National Webster Bank, all of Boston. George S. Nelson's claim is for $20,132 19, and that of the National Webster Bank is for $2,384 16.

Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced against John McCafferty, Daniel McCafferty, and Henry McDonald, shoes, at No. 230 Broadway and No. 894 Third avenue, by S. Munson & Co., of Albany, whose claim amounts to $1,360. The liabilities of the firm amount to $36,418; nominal assets, $29,067; actual assets, $12,072. The property of the firm is now in the hands of the Assignees, Messrs. James Chambers and Robert Irwin.

Julius M. Dubois made an assignment of his property for the benefit of creditors to Albert Delouest, yesterday.

THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

The report of William M. Banks, the Receiver of the Security Savings Bank, for the month of January, accompanied with a statement of the bank's present condition, was filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday. By realizing on the securities held as assets, it appears that the assets as now stated amount to $329,594 65, while the liabilities are $326,636 69. In this statement, however, there is not included a probable depreciation of the real estate to the amount of $31,400 36, nor the accrued interest on deposits and rents due. The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank on Feb. 1, 1876:

ASSETS.

Cash in Fifth National Bank	$10,517 63
Cash in Murray Hill Bank	3,228 82
Cash in Bull's Head Bank	924 74
Cash in Broadway Bank	151 30
Cash in safe	39 30
Banking-house and lot	79,562 55
Other real estate	15,855 31
Bonds and mortgages	175,815 00
Call loan on United States five-twenty bonds	500 00
Town bonds—Towns of Arcadia and Sodus, Wayne County, N. Y.	43,000 00
Total assets	$329,594 65

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$326,636 69
Surplus	$2,957 96
Depreciation in real estate	31,400 36
Surplus as above	2,957 96
Deficit	$28,442 40

A PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.

The pigeon match between the best "fives" of the Long Island and Nassau Clubs was shot yesterday at Dexter Park, and was won by the former. From the start the Long Island Club was the favorite, bets of ten to seven and ten to four being passed without being taken up. The shooting was not extraordinary. Mr. West, of the Long Island Club, made the only clean score. He made one excellent shot in the eighth inning, the bird being a "low driver," twisting slightly to the left. Mr. Wynn, of the Long Island Club, had the next best score. His best shot was in the third round, the bird coursing along the ground and leading straight away from the trap. Dr. Talbot also made good shots in the sixth and ninth innings, his birds being remarkably swift flyers. Of the Nassau Club, Powell made the best score, and did some very good shooting. At the conclusion of the match, the score stood 37 to 29, in favor of the Long Island Club.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John Morrissey is at the Hoffman House.

F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. Stephen C. Lyford, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, is at the Everett House.

Senator A. Schoomaker, of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

William D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and ex-Congressman Charles Haight, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

O. G. Miller, H. C. Morris, and R. Fleming, representatives of English stockholders in the Erie Railway Company, and John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District met last evening, Mr. Charles H. Wilson presiding. A resolution was adopted appointing a Patronage Committee. Mr. Darling explained that the duties of this committee would be to ascertain how many persons in the district are holding places under the Government who are not members of the association and are not identified with the Republican Party. He believed and he thought they should be weeded out. A resolution complimentary to Walter S. Pinckney, ex-President of the association, was adopted, and after the transaction of some routine business the association adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Sheldon & Co., publishers, have removed to No. 8 Murray street, near to the new Post Office.

Messrs. Robert Fleming and O. G. Miller, the committee appointed by the Erie stockholders in London, arrived here yesterday.

Margaret McCloskey, aged thirty-six, fell on the sidewalk in front of No. 137 West Twenty-third street, yesterday, and dislocated her hip.

The Young Apollo Club gave an entertainment in the Fifth avenue lecture course at Chickering Hall last evening, consisting of music and readings.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, which left Liverpool on Jan. 29, and Queenstown on Jan. 30, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

A number of sneak and house robberies were reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday, the losses of the victims ranging from $25 to $100. None of the cases were of special interest.

Michael Clarty, of No. 108 Madison street, while working on Pier No. 53 North River, was struck in the back by a piece of iron, which fell from a shed, and was severely injured.

William Mahone, aged fifteen years, of No. 22 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn, had his skull severely fractured yesterday afternoon by falling from a second story window of No. 182 Fulton street.

Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, and Capt. Sanders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were examined as to their capabilities for their office yesterday, by the Police Board Examining Committee.

The Council of the National Board of Trade have accepted the invitation of the Produce Exchange to hold their next annual meeting in this City. The meeting will take place on the last Tuesday in June.

The next lecture in the Free Course of Lectures for the People, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M. Subject, "The Greek Temple." Lecturer, Prof. William H. Goodyear.

Mr. William Wood, the President of the Board of Education, has sued the City for a bill of costs in opening and widening Broadway in the year 1871, in which proceeding he was one of the Commissioners. The bill is for more than eighty-seven thousand dollars.

Terence Casper, aged nine years, of No. 16 Essex street, while crossing the street in front of his residence, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by car No. 61 of the Avenue B Line, and seriously injured. Thomas J. Clancy, the driver of the car, was arrested.

Delmonico's building, in Chambers street, the scene of the notable murder of Adams, the painter, by John C. Colt, is about to be abandoned by the lessee. In addition to his three other establishments Delmonico will open a new restaurant at Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, next Spring.

At a meeting of the Anti-Tammany County Committee for the Eleventh Assembly District, the following officers were elected: President, S. B. Garvin; Vice President, Thomas J. Barr; Treasurer, Robert B. Roosevelt; Secretary, W. H. McIntyre, and Sergeant-at-Arms, Andrew Govan. Charley W. Brooke, Thomas Costigan, and J. Henry Ford were chosen members of the Executive Committee of the organization.

The resolution of the Aldermen requesting the Legislature to restore to them the power to reject or confirm all nominations—whether to fill vacancies or for full terms—was returned yesterday by the Mayor without his signature. The ordinance prohibiting all non-residents except school teachers, from holding office in this City on and after May 1, has also been returned to the Clerk of the board without the Mayor's signature. The Mayor, however, having failed to veto or approve of it within ten days, it becomes a law.

BROOKLYN.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed Officer William Taft from the Police force for grossly insulting Mrs. Elvira Henderson.

A strong Police force is on hand to prevent any outbreak among the striking laborers on the Bay Ridge Railroad, who still refuse to go to work.

A suit has been commenced by Wolfgang Goetz, of Nostrand avenue, to recover $1,500 for damages to his drug store by the bursting of the water-main in De Kalb avenue.

A meeting of prominent citizens will be held at the Academy of Music this afternoon to take into consideration the provisions of the proposed bill for the government of the Kings County Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

President Richardson has had placed in the cars of his road a street directory, by means of which as the car approaches a street the conductor pulls a strap, and the name of the street appears on a dial so that it can be read by the occupants of the car.

The Committee on Public Lands and Buildings of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen have concluded to report against a renewal of the lease of the building at present used as Police Head quarters, and in favor of hiring some building which can be obtained at a cheaper rent.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. D. F. Banks has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, on account of ill health.

The first exhibition of the Westchester County Poultry Association, at Mount Kisco, open for several days past, has been very poorly attended, although the display is considered good, including specimens from New-Jersey, Long Island, and Connecticut.

The Grand Jury now in session at White Plains have found an indictment against Richard Hanna, Jr., for the killing of Thomas White at New-Rochelle, on Jan. 3 last; also, an indictment against John Muller, familiarly known as "French" Miller, for burglary and larceny at Mount Vernon.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday Edward Behan was sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison, for breaking and entering with intent to steal.

T. J. Casse, the proprietor of a paint shop on Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, has suddenly disappeared leaving a large number of creditors, among whom are his workmen.

John Cartwright was struck by a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Waverly, yesterday morning, and fatally injured. He was walking on the track when the accident occurred.

Sergt. Beeler, of the Third Precinct, Jersey City Police, who is charged with assaulting Mary Russell, a woman who came to the station-house for lodging, was arrested yesterday and placed under $2,000 bonds to answer the charge.

At a meeting of the American Silk Industrial and Benefit Association, held in Paterson, it was resolved to protest against any reduction of the present tariff on manufactured silk goods, and a public meeting of the citizens is to be called to make the protest emphatic.

A German, giving his name as Schoppmeyer, informed the Union Hill authorities Thursday night, that two tramps had attacked him on the Bergenwood road, and after knocking him down, attempted to rob him, but they were disappointed, as he had nothing of value about his person.

The Bible war at Union Hill terminated last night, the board, by a vote of 5 to 4, ordering the reading of the Scriptures to be continued in the schools. The members who voted in favor of it were Chairman Goetz and Trustees Ackerman, Burggenwerth, Lumlie, and Taylor. Those who voted against it were Messrs. Meyer, Henry, Lange, and Lumlie.

John Hastings, residing at No. 14 Warren place, Newark, committed suicide yesterday morning by throwing himself in front of a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at the Nesbit street crossing in Newark. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity at the time.

At the last meeting of the Union Hill Council it was decided to disband the Police force for the season, that the appropriations for its support had already been overdrawn to the amount of $800, and a new law passed by the present Legislature makes it an indictable misdemeanor for any municipal board to exceed its appropriation.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, of Jersey City, was married Thursday evening to Miss Mary Brown, at the residence of the bride's parents, on West St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City Heights. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Moore, one of Glendenning's adherents in the Presbytery, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fisher. After the ceremony the couple started for Henry, Ill., the groom's new field of labor.

Conrad Merscher and Henry Raschen, butchers, residing in Newark street, Hoboken, became involved in a quarrel Thursday night, which resulted in a desperate fight. Raschen struck Merscher on the head with a heavy club, inflicting a deep gash, and knocking him senseless. While the wounded man lay prostrate Raschen kicked and beat him in a brutal manner, inflicting very serious injuries. Justice Streng has issued a warrant for Raschen's arrest, and a constable is in search of him.

Mrs. Schneider was arrested in Hoboken yesterday on a charge of attempting to poison William Rehman's family. A short time ago Mrs. Schneider's husband, who was employed on the Hoboken ferry, was discharged through Rehman's instrumentality, and a feud has existed between the families ever since. Yesterday morning Mrs. Rehman found some dark-looking substance in her milk-can, and on inquiry she learned that Mrs. Schneider had purchased a poisonous substance from Mrs. Schmidt. Mrs. Schneider says the substance in the milk was probably dirt. Justice Jahn placed her under bonds to appear for examination.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

As the ferry-boat Maspeth, of the Williamsburg and Houston Street Ferry Company, was entering her slip on the New-York side at 5 P. M. yesterday, the passengers were startled by seeing a young woman rush forward and precipitate herself into the river. The current being swiftly running at the time, the woman was rapidly carried up the stream, and would probably have been drowned had not Rev. Father Adams, a Catholic clergyman of Williamsburg, sprang overboard and swam to the rescue of the would-be suicide. Both were borne some distance up the river by the current, and were finally picked up in a state of complete exhaustion by the crew of an unknown tug-boat. The woman, who gave her name as Amelia May, aged twenty-seven, of No. 199 Cannon street, was brought to the foot of East Houston street and given in charge of Officer Carland, of the Eleventh Precinct. Her friends, who subsequently took her to her home, said that Miss Mary was subject to fits of temporary insanity. As she failed to give any explanation of her rash conduct, it is supposed that she must have been laboring under the influence of one of these fits when she attempted to end her life in the manner described.

THE CAUSE OF PAIN

's inflammation. No cut, burn, or other wound can inflame if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be used. It always heals without scar. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—G. Adams, J. F. Alden, A. Arone, Mr. Baechtold, A. Bird, C. F. Boyle, J. G. Burrows, J. Cattle, Miss Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Colgate and child, H. C. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cotton, E. S. Cutler, Mr. Daninos, C. E. Dawson, T. A. Dobrolaboff, Miss M. H. Finn, R. Fleming, C. A. Galloney, H. Gilliat, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Herbert, F. Herwig, Miss H. Howell, S. B. Howell, B. P. Hutchinson, J. A. Janney, J. R. Leeson, Miss L. S. Locher, G. Loeb, J. H. Mackenzie, A. Mason, H. W. Matthews, Miss Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. J. McFadden, D. McCreath, J. McCreery, O. G. Miller, A. J. Miller, Dr. Miller, Lord and Lady Milton and two children, H. C. Morris, Valentine Mott, H. W. Nancrede, J. F. Orne, J. T. Pike, W. Ponsford, P. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Pym, J. Reath, H. Schmidt, H. W. Sharpless, G. W. Vail, L. Valentine, E. C. Vanderlip, Mr. Varet, Dr. and Mrs. Webb, J. R. Redman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:58 | Sun sets....5:31 | Moon rises..9:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:34 | Gov. Island.10:23 | Hell Gate..11:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships California, (Br.,) Lecraw, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; George Washington, Whitehead, Halifax, N. S., Clark & Seaman; Panther, Mills, Providence, R. I., William P. Clyde & Co.

Barks Columbia, Dickerson, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Carmelia, (Aust.,) Vescima, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; E. H. Yarrington, Parker, Bridgeton and Georgetown, Bowring & Archibald.

Brigs Favorite, Woodward, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Biancenese, (Ger.,) Spiessen, Oporto, Port., C. Tobias & Co.; Fearless, (Br.,) Wheaton, Queenstown or Falmouth, George F. Bulley; Marietta G., (Aust.,) Glaran, Smyrna, Turkey, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. S. C. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Harriet, Corum, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Son; Flora Woodhouse, Woodhouse, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Annie R. Lewis, Lewis, Ponce, P. R., R. P. Buck & Co.; Orie M. Remington, Harding, Georgetown, Dem., Miller & Houghton.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Jan. 26, via Havre 30th, with mdse. and 120 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had stormy weather throughout the passage with a heavy sea from W., and heavy snow and hail squalls; no date, lat. 44 25, lon. 49 28, ran through an ice field of about three inches thick; was to the N. and S. as far as we could see; Feb. 8, 8 P. M., sighted a burning ship, stopped engines and sent a boat out, but she returned without ascertaining any particulars.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Jan. 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Spalding, Yokohama Oct. 3, with tea to S. W. Corties—vessel to J. S. Ingraham & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 14, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 22, and crossed the equator Jan. 18, in lon. 32 20 W.; had strong N. E. winds to Anjier, and light S. E. winds in the Atlantic Ocean. Oct. 21, lat. 13 7, lon. 112 03, signaled a British ship from Manila for New-York, 6 ds. out; Nov. 10, no lat., &c., spoke British bark Anam, for Amoy, for New-York.

Bark Christina, (Swe.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 4 in lon. 36.

Bark Charles F. Ward, Gay, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Matanzas 12th, with sugar to Casado, Crooks & Reynaud—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds.

Bark Hoganas, (Swe.,) Olsen, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lat 36.

Bark Luisa, (Ital.,) Calomba, Taganrog Oct. 25, and Gibraltar Jan. 9, with wool to Wood, Payson & Colgate.

Bark Cardenas, Weldon, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Luby, (of St. John, N. B.,) Given, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to J. Cabada—vessel to Master. Feb. 7, off Hatteras, spoke bark Harriet Purdy, (Br.,) from Galveston for Cork, 22 ds. out.

Brig Mary Bartlett, (of Machias,) Smith, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master; had strong N. W. gales S. of Hatteras.

Brig Sophie Amalia, (Swe.,) Rignal, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Rowland & Humparey; crossed the equator Jan. 14, in lon. 35 17.

Brig Rufus, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to order. Crossed the equator Jan. 16 in lon. 37.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francois & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Lucy, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Irving, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Pomares & Cushman.

Brig F. H. Jennings, (of Portland,) Jones, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Britannia, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, St. Pierre, Mart., 10 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Titcombe, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary A. Witham, Austin, St. Marc 14 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Nellie Shaw, (of Machias,) Cates, Cienfuegos 17 days, with sugar to Ponvert & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Feb. 6, in lat. 34, lon. 77, had an easterly gale followed by a heavy sea in a calm, in which carried away fly-rail and split-blocks in rolling, with probable damage to cargo.

Schr. Minnie Gilman Loud, (of Baltimore,) Holt, Matanzas 13 days, with sugar to Gossler & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Nellie J. Dinsmore, (of Lubec,) Parker, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Feb. 4, lat. 33, lon. 79, had a gale from N. E.; lost foresail and split jibs.

Schr. Silver Star, Mahony, Para 16 ds., with rubber and nuts to Francis Moran. Left in port brig Edwin Rowe, for New-York in 4 ds.; schr. Addie G. Shortland, for do. in 5 ds.

Schr. Hattie E. Sampson, (of Portland,) Bunker, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Annie P. Chase, Poole, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to E. C. Fairchild—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Gertie E. Merrow, Mander, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Lucy Jones, ——, Richmond, Va., with coal.

Schr. Lottie K. Friend, Collins, Parker's Head, Me., with ice to master.

Schr. Clio Chilcott, Fullerton, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nautilus, Peck, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Susanna, Wilson, Rockland, with ice for Norfolk, Va.

Schr. J. H. Griffin, Holmes, Rockport, Me., with granite to Bridge Co.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Green, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice M. Allen, Brigham, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Belle Brown, Hall, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Julia Newell, Shepard, Rockport, Me., with granite to master.

Schr. Hyne, Oliver, Providence.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Cole, Providence.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Heaney, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Mack, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia A. Swan, Decker, New-Haven.

Schr. A. F. Foster, Coleman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Amelia, Mott, New-Bedford.

Schr. Dione, Mason, Mount Desert, with granite to master.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, New-Haven.

MARINE DISASTER.

The schr. George K. Hatch, Capt. Murphy, from Mobile for Havana, put into Bermuda Feb. 7, leaking and with the loss of sails.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 9.—Sld. brig Charlotte, Whittemore, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 7.—Arr. schr. E. M. Wright, Freeman, Kingston, Jam.

Sld. 7th, brigs Golconda, Lori, Boston; Pearl, (Br.,) McDonald, St. John, N. B.

Cld. 8th, brig John Givan, (Br.,) Crowell, Boston.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.—Sld. ship Republic, Holmes, Boston.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—Arr. steamers Beta, (Br.,) Shaw, St. Thomas; Bermuda, Havana.

FEB. 9.—Sld. steamer Gussie, Stowe, Morgan City; Feb. 10, barks Abdulia, (Span.,) Ferrer, Fernandina; Joaquin Serra, (Span.,) Isern, Mobile; schr. Bellie Chase, Sheppard, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, Feb. 10.—Arr. bark Lilian, Boynton, Dunkirk.

Sld. 9th, schrs. A. M. Waite, Drisko, N. of Hatteras; F. L. Richardson, Hart, do.; Emily Curtis, Barbour, do.

SAGUA, Feb. 8.—Arr. schr. John Douglas, Parker, Mayagues; 9th, schr. Five Sisters, Wallace, Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 10.—Cld. schr. Lizzie Dakers, Bermuda.

TRINIDAD, Feb. 3.—Arr. schr. Virginia L. Hickman, Kinney, Philadelphia; Feb. 4, schr. Jonathan May, Neal, Aspinwall.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sld. Netra, Capt. Neilsen, (probably the Nora, Capt. Neilsen;) Osanna, Santa Margarita Ligure, Flosta, Solafide, Importer, Capt. Sutherland, Valley Forge, Ruth Palmer, Thos. Keilor, Keystone, Providence, Coriolan, Goethe, Maggie Chapman, S. Vaughan, Alice Tainter, Neptune, Capt. Beal.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Winogene and Speedwell.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., A. G. Jewett.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Jean Ingelow.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Cleopatra, City of Montreal, and Nile.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11.—The White Star steam-ship Baltic sld. from this port for New-York at 11:30 this morning.

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 11.—The British steam-ship Navarino, Capt. Rogers, from New-York Jan. 30, arr. at this port to-day on the way to Hull.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Sld. at 1 P. M. steamer Leaf Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, for Philadelphia. 10th, sld. steamer Quebec, (Br.,) Thearle, Boston.

FLUSHING, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—Passed out steamer Vaderland, (Belg.,) Randle, Antwerp, for Philadelphia; has been detained by fog.

MARVIN'S
ALUM SAFES
ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE.
RED-HOT TWENTY-THREE HOURS.
SAFE TWELVE YEARS OLD.

OFFICE OF LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

Marvin Safe and Scale Company:

GENTLEMEN: In the late fire which destroyed our store we had two of your Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, which we are glad to say preserved our books and papers in good condition, notwithstanding the great heat to which they were subjected.

One of them being in the centre of the fire, it could not be reached by the streams of water, and one corner was still *red-hot* when taken from the ruins *twenty-three* hours after the fire. We had some fears of this safe, as it was twelve years old; but the result showed that your Alum Safes do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age. Yours truly, LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.

LOCK DIAL MELTED OFF.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

Marvin Safe and Scale Company:

GENTLEMEN: Our two safes, which we have recovered from the ruins of the late fire, have been opened, and we find the contents in good condition, not a paper injured, and the only damage being the glue in the binding being melted by the steam from the alum filling.

One of the safes was so hot that the lock dial was melted off. Yours truly,
CATLIN, BRUNDRETT & CO.

LARGE FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

FIVE DAYS IN THE RUINS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, 11th February, 1876.

Marvin Safe and Scale Company:

GENTS: We have just been able to get our safe out of the ruins of the fire of last Sunday night at our warerooms, No. 84 Bowery, and we don't know that we can say any more in favor of your Alum and Dry Plaster Safes than to tell you we are now using all the books that were in it, not a line in them being injured. We had used the safe about five years, and realize that it was just as reliable as if made the day before the fire, as the alum remains the same as when put in until the fire, just as you told us when we purchased. We shall want another certainly as large.

Truly yours,
FRANK RHONER & CO.

MARVIN'S ALUM SAFES NEVER LOSE THEIR FIRE-PROOF QUALITIES. EXAMINE THEM BEFORE BUYING.

MARVIN SAFE AND SCALE CO.,
NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 721 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
NO. 117 SENECA ST., CLEVELAND.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
JAMES B. PEARSON, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.

31ST ANNUAL REPORT.
STATEMENT.
JAN. 1, 1876.

Balance, as per statement, Jan. 1, 1875		$29,681,929 41
RECEIPTS DURING 1875.		
For premiums	$4,756,486 27	
For interest	1,995,500 79	
Total income	$6,751,987 06	
EXPENDITURES DURING 1875.		
Paid claims by death	$1,971,106 78	
Paid matured endowments	122,000 00	
Paid annuities	1,851 44	
Paid surrendered policies	569,519 16	
Paid contingent expenses, including salaries, printing, advertising, postage, &c.	193,803 09	
Paid commissions to agents	358,899 26	
Paid physicians' fees	27,996 81	
Paid taxes	116,041 77	
Paid return premiums or dividends to policy holders on premiums of 1873 and 1874	2,862,513 30	
	6,223,732 21—	$528,254 85
Balance Jan. 1, 1876		$30,190,184 26
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$563,918 95	
Real estate	236,353 64	
United States securities	1,505,500 00	
State, City, and County bonds	9,169,755 63	
Bonds and mortgages	12,821,812 20	
Loans on policies in force	5,843,852 88	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	43,990 96—	$30,190,184 26
Interest due and accrued	642,065 73	
Premiums due and deferred, not yet received, on issues principally of December	252,761 12—	$894,826 85
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1876,		$31,085,011 11
LIABILITIES.		
Reserve fund (four per cent., Massachusetts standard)	$27,765,231 00	
Policy claims in process of adjustment	541,389 00	
Dividends due and unpaid	363,534 83	
Commissions and expenses on unreported premiums, estimated at ten per cent.	25,276 11—	$28,695,430 94
Total Surplus as regards Policy-Holders		$2,389,580 17
Dividends declared on 1875 premiums, payable in 1876		$1,574,555 22
Undivided Surplus		$815,024 95
Ratio of Expenses to Income (excluding Taxes)		8.00 per cent.
Number of Polices in force Jan. 1, 1876		43,015
Insuring		$134,104,103 00

L. SPENCER GOBLE,
STATE AGENT FOR
Southern New-York and Northern New-Jersey,
137 Broadway, New-York

HERRING'S SAFES
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J. W. LEWIS

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The Herring's safes opened yesterday preserved books and papers of
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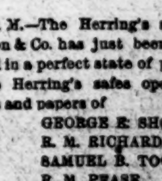

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